The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,357 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

S. S. "CHUSAN."
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A SMALL STEAMER will LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER at 3 p.m. on FRIDAY to convey Passengers on board the above vessel.

All heavy baggage must be sent to the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, between the hours of 7 and 10 a.m. on the day of sailing, as nothing but hand packages can be received on board in the afternoon.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
April 23, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1885,
L. Chusan	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th April.
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	1st May.
L. Malwa	29.9	500	G. W. Atkinson	8th ,,
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	1 th ,,
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	22nd ,,
				TUESDAY.
M. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	26th May.
L. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	2nd June.
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	9th ,,
L. Teheran	2588	100	W. J. Nantes	16th ,,
M. Bokhara	2941	500	H. Weighell	23rd ,,
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	30th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
BRINDISI	3542	550	I. Reeves	1st May.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	15th ,,
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	29th ,,
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4053	700	E. G. Stead	12th June

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 11, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 26, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st May 1885.
CHINA	5,000	850	1st June ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 6, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,500	600	2nd June
TITANIA	G. Doucich	4,000	600	2nd July

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doucich	4,000	600	29th April

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

THE Company's s. s. THISBE, Capt. C. Bechtinger, 3,800 Tons, 450 H.P., will sail on the 7th May 1885.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE Rs. 400 }
,, SUEZ ,, 300 } wines extra.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay,
April 13, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	2nd May.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	to follow.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 4, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN FORBES	2,500	J. A. Guard	26th Apl.
,, MACDONALD	2,612	W. Miller	6th May
* ,, MUNROE	2,197	R. H. Betteley	16th ,,
,, CAMERON	2,433	J. R. Kewley	26th ,,
,, MAGGREGOR	2,956	W. M'Allister	6th June.
,, DRUMMOND	2,922	A. Campbell	16th ,,
,, SINCLAIR	2,932	C. E. Darley	26th ,,
,, OGILVIE	2,925	G. Nelson	6th July.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th April, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	T. Craig	2nd May
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	17th ,,
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	30th ,,
s.s. NUBIA	3557	480	Capt. Knox	h
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3116	480	W. S. Young	h
s.s. VICTORIA	3557	480	Wm. Russel	h
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	John Craig	p

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 4th April, 1885. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th April, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawall, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th April, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1885. Agents.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON
Have removed their offices to
RAMPART ROW,
(Opposite Watson's Hotel),
BOMBAY,
Where passages may be engaged and tickets and information obtained as usual.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.
TABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

AUSTRALASIAN (s.s.), 3,700 tons, will SAIL FOR LONDON direct on or about 1st May.

She has splendid accommodation for first class passengers and carries a properly qualified Surgeon.

Passage Money .... Rs. 450

The steamer is now lying in the stream where she can be seen.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. AKOLA, Capt. Sachan, will leave this for Zanzibar direct on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57. Agent.

CITY LINE.

THE first class-steamer CITY of KHIOS, 3,246 tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 30th April. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well-known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to—

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th April, 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,
BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS,
SELF-REGISTERING,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

	Rs.	a.
ARNOLD'S POCKET, in Sterling Silver Case, with Bayonet Catch .... each	10	0
TREACHER & Co.'s 7 inches long, in Lined Walnut Pocket case ,,	6	8
TREACHER & Co.'s 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index, in partridge wood cases ,,	5	0
TREACHER & Co.'s 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index and *magnifying* lens front, in Ebony cases ,,	6	8
ALLBUTT'S (Dr. Clifford) Self-registering, 4, 5, and 6 inches long, in Lined Boxwood cases for the Pocket, with a certificate as to accuracy from the Royal Observatory at Kew ,,	6	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
DISPNSING AND OPEARTIVE CHEMISTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID "PALL MALL" DRY PLATES.

TREACHER & COMPANY having made special arrangements with the manufacturers are now enabled to quote Thomas's unequalled EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES at the following Reduced Prices :—

	Cash Prices.	
4¼ by 3¼ per doz. .... Rs.	2	0
5 by 4 ,, ,,	3	0
6½ by 4¾ ,, ,,	4	8
7¼ by 4½ ,, ,,	5	0
8½ by 6½ ,, ,,	8	0
9 by 7 ,, ,,	9	0
10 by 8 ,, ,,	12	0
12 by 10 ,, ,,	17	0
15 by 12 ,, ,,	30	0

These "EXTRA RAPID" Plates are much quicker in action than the Rapid Landscape and Rapid Portrait Plates ordinarily sold.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THOMSON & TAYLOR
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND

LACTOPEPTINE
For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

HOP BITTERS.
Cash, Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

MELLIN'S FOOD.
Small Bottles .... Re. 0 14
Large Bottles .... Re. 1 8

TARASP WATER.
As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.
As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TIDMAN'S SEA-SALT.
Per box of 7 lbs. As. 14.

AIR PILLOWS & CUSHIONS,
From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS
And all other articles in this material.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Re. 1-4.

CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS.

No.	000	00	0	1	2
Rs.	7-8	9-8	12-8	17-8	24-8
Capacity	½ gall.	1½ gall.	2½ galls.	3½ galls.	5 galls.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.
Per tin, As. 10 and Re. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER.
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .. .. MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.
THE ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 23RD APRIL.

The principal attraction and all the rage of Bombay Society is without doubt the marvellous and uninterrupted success of the English Opera Bouffe Company.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
BY UNIVERSAL REQUEST,
The Comic Opera by Gilbert and Sullivan,
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open 8-30 p.m.; commence at 9 o'clock.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 24TH APRIL.
The latest London Novelty and Comic Opera,
MIKADO AND THE IRISH FOOTMAN.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS, postponed from 16th instant, will be held here on THURSDAY, 23rd instant, at 3, 3-5, and 3-10 p.m., respectively.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 22nd April, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are ever victorious in all first class contests. Three hundred first class prizes, including gold and silver medals, cups and other trophies of merit. Price lists post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

LARGE BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, well furnished, TO LET for four months, from 1st June, healthy, elevated, and unequalled situation, facing the sea, to careful tenant without children, Rs. 275 per month, good stabling. Address E. B., Post Office, Malabar Hill.

WANTED, immediately by a mercantile firm a European Assistant. None without experience need apply. Address BETA, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SEWING MACHINES.—We do not profess to sell CHEAP, WORTHLESS articles, but only keep what we can recommend and guarantee to be first class machines.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

TERRA-COTA. — DECORATED FRUIT, CARD, and PIN BASKETS.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

VICTORIA and HORSE FOR SALE. Apply J. H., Office of this paper.

ICES, Pastry, Sandwiches, Draught Beer and Porter, Ham, Bacon, and Cheese, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

COMPOUNDER.—WANTED, a good and experienced man.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., 17, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

ENGLISH SEWING-MACHINES, by S. Davidson, are the cheapest and best Machines offered to the Indian public. Sole Agents, SHROFF BROTHERS.

STRAY DOG FOUND at large on the 19th instant at Colaba, a Brown Retriever dog, collar attached. Apply Gr. J. H. Smith, Royal Artillery.

AUCTION SALE of Capt. Anderson's valuable household furniture at No. 25, Marine Lines, TO-DAY at 1 p.m.

THE MAGIC MOUSE-TRAP, marvel of utility and cheapness, elegant in appearance, sure in use, Rs. 1-8.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

WANTED, for a single horse, light BROUGHAM or Coupé, second hand, good condition. Apply H. S. SYMONS, Bombay Club.

WANTED, by a Bachelor (European) BOARD and LODGING in or near the Fort. With a family preferred. Apply stating terms to "D," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Hornby Row lately occupied by Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, who have removed to Rampart Row (opposite Watson's Hotel). Apply to the Agent.

WANTED, TEMPORARY CLERKS, must write neat figures and be good calculators. Salary Rs. 30 per month. Apply by letter giving full address to "B," care of this office.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Divine Service this (Thursday) evening at Bandora, in "Bandora House" near St. Andrew's R. C. Church, at eight o'clock, local time. All invited.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

COMPOUNDERS WANTED, must be energetic and thoroughly efficient. Apply TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland. J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-stre

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

ROEDERER, Perrier Jouet, Moet and Chandon, Clicquot, Still Sillery, Gibert, Heidsick, and Mumm, obtainable from PHIPSON & Co.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is open to visitors. Excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Perozshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHILDREN'S WALKING BOOTS and SHOES, also glace kid and morocco house shoes, just to hand.—BADHAM, PILE & Co. (New Branch), Hornby Row.

TO LET, Ground-floor of a Bungalow at Bandora, formerly known as the Boarding School. For rent and particulars apply to F. M. Patell, Bank of Bombay.

HOT SEASON—1885.—Arctic Freezers to make ices in a few minutes for 3, 6, 12, persons at Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, respectively.—ZERRENNER & Co., No. 7, Hornby-row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GIRGAUM SWIMMING BATH.—Pure, fresh, shallow waters. A good opportunity for beginners.—NASSERWANJI H. PATEL, Hony. Secretary.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, a nearly new BROUGHAM shaped light office Shigram, and a young grey Arab Horse, very fast, well broken in, may be had on trial.—Address 1887, care of this office.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO. Gold and Silver Smiths, Watch-makers, 9, Meadows-street, Bombay.

ROMAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON for Ladies and Gentleman is now re-opened under the management of an experienced hair-dresser, who formerly acted in that capacity to Earl Dufferin.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

JUST RECEIVED good yarn dyed regulation khakee drill for suit. Also new Angola, Scotch, and spring tweed for suits. Try at Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval tailors and general outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

MRS. J. TATE, qualified Midwife and monthly Nurse, will attend Ladies at Mahableshwar (for Rs. 150 the month, free of travelling expenses). References to several well known ladies whose addresses may be had on application. Address—POST OFFICE, Mahableshwar.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leathe. Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calbert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugrted Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS, 8 for Re. 1 DRIED COD FISH 8 annas per lb.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

DRAWING & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct importers of the highest class Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy, and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses. Theodolites, Levels, Protractors, Compasses, Scales, Parallel and Pocket Rules, Sextants, Clinometers, etc., etc.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

THIS important, rapidly-increasing branch of the Company's business receives great attention from the management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other house in India; and taking into consideration the quality of the apparatus, chemicals, etc., the rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied. Cameras and Lenses, Printing Frames, Extra Rapid Dry Plates, Cameo Dies and Presses, etc., etc.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, &c.

THIS invaluable medicine never fails to give immediate relief, and scarcely ever fails to cure any of the above disorders, if properly persevered with. Prepared only by

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.
HOAR & CO.'S SPECIAL CASH LIST.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a
Sleeping Suits	6	2	White Military Shirts six	20	2	Slippers	3	2
Lounge Suits	26	4	Flannel ,,	42	14	Deck Shoes	5	4
Cardigan Jackets	7	14	Oxford ,,	31	8	Strong Socks doz.	8	12
Pyjamas	2	10	Coloured Cambric ,,	26	4	Linen Collars ,,	6	0
Dressing Gowns	8	12	Handkerchiefs ,,	2	8	Linen Faced ,,	0	12
Warm Overcoats	35	0	Gauze Banians ,,	12	4	Everclean do. each	0	12
Warm Rugs	12	4	Warm Gloves per pair	1	12	Deck Chairs	8	6

RAZORS, KNIVES, PURSES, &c., &c.,
And every other Requisite for the Trip at equally low prices.

HOAR & CO., THE TRAVELLER'S KIT-HOUSE. BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,—CHAMPAGNES.

WACHTER & CO.'S	"Royal Charter."
MOET & CHANDON'S	Extra Superior.
PERINET & FILS'	"Cuvee Reservee"
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S	"Dry Monopole."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S 1880."	"Excelsior."

Apply to
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.
in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount.

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.
WHOLESALE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

THE DRUG, DISPENSING AND MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS
are under the supervision of duly qualified European Chemists, and are replete with a stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS, HOSPITAL REQUISITES, SICK ROOM and NURSERY WANTS, ARTICLES of the TOILET, &c.

THE STORE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS
are unde the management of thoroughly experienced European Warehousemen, and have an extensive and varied Stock of
OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS,
SMOKERS REQUISITES,
STATIONERY AND HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE, SILVER,
ELECTRO-PLATE AND FANCY GOODS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
&c., &c., &c.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT,
Contains the most choice and varied selection of
CHAMPAGNES, BURGUNDIES, HOCKS, MOSELLES, CLARETS, PORTS, SHERRIES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, GINS, RUM, LIQUEURS, BITTERS, BEERS (German and English), STOUT, &c.

THE GYMKHANA KIT DEPARTMENT
Has a superior stock of
LAWN-TENNIS BATS and BALLS from F. H. AYRES.
RACQUET KIT from T. H. PROSSER & SONS.
COBBETT'S CELEBRATED CRICKET BATS.
POLO, GOLF, CRICKET,
BOXING, FENCING, FOOTBALL, and QUOIT KITS,
PLAYING CARDS, CHESS, DRAUGHTS, CRIBBAGE BOARDS, &c., from BEST MAKERS.
THE MOST APPROVED REQUIREMENTS FOR FISHING,

Priced lists on application.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
17, CHURCH GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.
"TEMPLE HOUSE," ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS

Still CONTINUES to ATTRACT and DELIGHT
THOUSANDS NIGHTLY.
TO-NIGHT
A SUCCESSION of NOVELTIES.
NEW and BEAUTIFUL FEATURES
At EVERY PERFORMANCE
CHOSEN from THIS
GIGANTIC ORGANISATION.
ASTOUNDING ACTS by EACH ARTISTE.
MARVELLOUS TRICKS
Performed by the
EDUCATED HORSES.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
MATINEE AT 4 O'CLOCK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to hold four	Rs.	16
First Grand Circle Chairs	,,	3
Family Circle Chairs	,,	2
Parquette	,,	1
Gallery	As.	8

Children half price to all parts of the house.

Box office open from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.
Box seats and reserved chairs at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ANNA WILSON,
Directress.

CANDIDATES for admission as probationers to the TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT should present themselves with their Baptismal, Health, Vaccination and good conduct certificates to the Superintendent, Bombay Telegraph Office, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on the 26th instant.

J. M. LANE,
Chief Superintendent, Govt. Telegraphs,
Bombay Division.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1885.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS of not less than Rs. 15,000 in amount are invited for the REMOVAL of the ROCK and EARTH from the hill adjacent to the Port Trust Magazine at Sewree.

Full particulars as to the conditions under which the removals will have to be made can be obtained on application to the undersigned's office.

Tenders will be received up to the 15th May next.

The Trustees are not bound to accept the highest or any tender.

By order of the Trustees,
J. P. BAIRD,
Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunders.

FOR SALE.

BEST TABLE BRICKS, in lots of 10, 20, and 30 Thousand each. Apply to the BOMBAY BRICK & TILE FACTORY, LIMITED, 32, Meadow-street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN & Co.,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that COWASJEE CURSETJEE GODEEWALLA, MERWANJEE CURSETJEE GODEEWALLA, DINSHAW CURSETJEE GODEEWALLA, and DINBAI, widow of the late CURSETJEE COWASJEE GODEEWALLA, have contracted to sell to JOSEPHINA NARCISA TURNER the undermentioned immoveable property.

All that piece of Government land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Butcher's Lane at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, supposed to contain by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-one square yards and one-fourth of a square yard, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 300, and bounded on the east by the property of J. Gregory Gonsalves, on the west by the property of the late Nusserwanjee Eduljee Daroowalla, on the north by the property of Bastano, and on the south by Butcher's Lane. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at her residence, No. 26, Matharpacady, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim, if there be any.—Dated this 23rd day of April, 1885.

JOSEPHINA NARCISA TURNER,
Matharpacady, Bombay, House No. 26.

NOTICE.

REGIMENTS Under Orders for AFGHANISTAN can obtain our WINES and SPIRITS from our Agents at Quetta, H. BALDWIN & Co.

"BONDED" and "DUTY PAID STOCKS" of all kinds available here for VESSELS and REGIMENTS proceeding to Foreign Ports.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
Military Square, Bombay.

WINES FOR THE HOT SEASON.
WHITE BORDEAUX.

Cash per single case. Rs. as.		Credit. Rs. as.
17 2	*Barsac, delicate flavour Yellow capsule.	18 0
22 12	*Haut Sauterne, very choice Gold capsule.	24 0
	BURGUNDIES—WHITE.	
17 2	*Chablis, light, delicate Yellow capsule.	18 0
24 12	*Meursault, soft and fragrant Gold capsule.	26 0
	HOCKS AND MOSELLES.	
21 8	*Niersteiner	22 8
24 4	*Hochheimer	25 8
30 0	Stein Wein in Bocksbeutels	31 8
39 12	*Superior Sparkling Hock	42 0
42 12	*Sparkling Moselle, finest Nonpareil	45 0

12½ per cent. = to 2 annas in the rupee, off credit rates for three cases.

* Wines in Pints, Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozens.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
Military Square, Bombay.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES for one year, from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886, or until the date of sanction of new contract for the year 1886-87, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his Office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, up to noon of MONDAY, the 4th day of May 1885.

2. It is open to tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserve the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as they may think fit. Any tender containing a conditional clause contrary to this requirement, or making stipulations not provided for either in this Notice or in the printed tender form, will be summarily rejected.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government Loan Paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine, and be sent by registered post. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. Printed tender forms and any information in connection with the contract, can be obtained at the office of the Marine Storekeeper.

5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores."

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 22nd April, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of JEWELLERY, fancy articles, writing materials, Indian engraved works, cigar cases, pipe, toys, color boxes, dressing cases, photo frames, scrap books, magic lantern, office and shop furniture, pictures, sealing press, concertinas, steel daggers, assortment of Trichi cigars, &c., &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and assignee for the estate and effects of John Robert Bharre, formerly traded as cigar merchant under the name of Bharre and Arlam and as tailor and milliner under the name of Joseph and Mary Bharre, latterly as house agent and broker under the name of James May and Co., and also as general merchants and commission agents under the name of Bharre and Co., insolvents. The undersigned will sell by Public Auction all the above stock at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 1-30 p.m.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases ladies' white handkerchiefs.
2 ,, colored shawls.
5 ,, colored prints.
5 ,, white shirtings.
5 ,, ,, doria.
7 bales grey dhooties.
5 ,, ,, T cloth
7 cases orange and pink color.
2 bales printing papers.
On account of the concerned,
1 case crackers ex s.s. "Adowa."
F C—1 bale papers ex s.s. "Siam."
On account of the underwriters.
ex s.s. "Elektra"
C M K—19 bags S W D china sugar.
On account of the concernetd—6 cases angostura bitters.
B R & B—3649—1 case damaged wax dalls.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1885.

MINNESINGERS.
NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH SMOKING CONCERT will be given at the Gymkhana pavilion, Fort, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., commencing at 9-30. Members and Honorary members can obtain tickets on application to the Honorary Secretary, G. W. Roughton, 5, Church Lane.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 250,0 0 cubic feet LIME KUNKUR to the Chankapur Tank Works, Kalwan Taluka, Nasik District. Persons wishing to tender may obtain full information from the undersigned on payment of the sum of Rs. 10.

H. G. PALLISER, M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Khandesh,
Malegaon, 15th April, 1885.

THOMAS BLACK & Co.
(LATE OF ROBERT BROWN).

HOUSE and SHIP PLUMBERS, Copper, Tin, and Lead Workers, Railway Lamp Manufacturers, and Sanitary Engineers, 27, MEDOW-STREET (opposite the Oriental Bank). Estimates given.

EDUCATION, ENGLAND.—HOME for INDIAN CHILDREN, highly recommended. Superior instruction. Special care with home comforts. Terms, inclusive, 80 to 120 guineas. Miss A. NELIGAN, Oakwood House, Sydenham Road, Croydon, Surrey, England.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS of this year's crop will be received by the Dewan of Travancore until 2 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, 1885, when they will be opened by the Dewan at the Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum.

2. For further information refer to the Travancore GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 14th April, 1885, page 330, or to hand-bills which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras or Messrs. Wullibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.
Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 15th April, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 29th instant, Tenders for the supply during the month of May, of 30 tons each.

¾" by 4½" or 5" by 18 ft. and upwards.
⅝" by 4" or 4½" by 18 ft. and upwards.
Teakwood Roof Boards.

Specification and form of Tender can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th April, 1885.

ESTATE OF PETER EWART, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them as the case may be to us as attorneys to Mr. William Greaves, the Administrator in Bombay, to the above estate at our office No. 31, Meadow-street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the assets belonging to the estate will be remitted to the Executors in England, having regard only to claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 31st day of March, 1885.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for—

I. Demolition of Fort George.
II. Removal of stones and debris to sites of Batteries.
III. Construction of Concrete and Masonry Emplacements, Magazines, &c., at Batteries.

2. Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen and forms of tender and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences office, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders which should be sealed will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon, on the 30th April, 1885, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the tender is Rs. 1,000, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the tender rests with the Government.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, 20th April, 1885.

FOR SALE.

THE first class steam yacht "CELIA" to be SOLD as she now lies off Apollo-bunder.

The engines have just been overhauled and everything is in first-class working order. She was built by Messrs. Watkins in 1882 and the engines are by Messrs. Day Summers and Co., of Southampton.

The following are the dimensions :—
Length over all 62' 9"; Beam 9' 9"
Depth feet 8; Indicate H. P. 60.

She is fitted with saloon and sleeping accommodation, and is well suited for cruising round the coast.

Also a small steam gig, which also lies off Apollo-bunder, and of which the following are the dimensions :—
Length 18' 9".
Breadth 4' 3".
Depth 2'

Any further information can be obtained on application to Mr. BURJORJEE SHAPOORJEE DESAI, No. 5, Agiary Lane, Baharkot, Bombay.

Offers are to be made to the undersigned before the 1st of May, 1885.

T. R. PURANDHARI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.
urud, 7th April, 1885.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.

WHATEVER the means may be by which the Bazaar obtains its political telegrams, there can be no doubt that it frequently has important information ahead of the ordinary public messages. Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, although no newspaper extras were out, it was currently reported that unfavourable telegrams regarding the negotiations on the Afghan question had come to hand, and so reliable did the holders of the information consider it, that they at once depressed Government Paper a half per cent. by their operations. This is not the first occasion on which important political news has been anticipated of late; three weeks ago we noticed a similar case in which, like yesterday, the gist of the telegram was known before they had reached the newspaper offices. The leakage, therefore, must take place at an earlier stage, and the matter should be inquired into by the authorities concerned.

The advices to-day have caused a renewal of the anxiety regarding the political situation, and although money in London is rather easier if anything, the rate of discount in the open market on 3 months' bills being 1½ under the Bank, Consols come ⅝ lower at 95⅝, and French Rentes in Paris are ⅝ down at 108½.

In the Mincing-lane Markets Reuter calls Seeds and Wheat unchanged, but private telegrams report them steadier. Copper is 1s. per cwt. lower at 63s. for Mid-Plantation. The Skin sales in London continue slow, and Bombay qualities of goat skins are again ½d. to 1d. lower.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was quieter, the day's sales being only estimated at 6,000 bales, including 700 Surats. In spot quotations a decline of 1-16d. is quoted in Mid-Uplands, Fine Omra, and Fine Broach, but good fair and good Dholleras are made 1-16d. higher. For Dholleras, however, prices in Liverpool are practically nominal, as supplies must be about exhausted. In New York quotations remain unchanged.

Extreme dulness has been the dominant feeling here to-day, and except in the way of settlement of Broach and Dhollera, contracts for delivery on the 25th, no business has been done. Prices may be called Rs. 2 lower on the day, but even double that of a decline would bring about little real buying in the existing unsettled state of things. We may say that there is only six weeks of the season left, and we have never yet seen as much activity as we have frequently seen in an ordinary season in November, when only at the opening.

WHEAT has hardened again on the strength of the political news. Sellers have put up their prices to the level of Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 3-12½ for No. 1 Soft White, and, although buyers are not keen, are not pressing business at that. Linseed is firm at Rs. 5-13 per cwt. sellers, but buyers are not going on at the rate, deliveries against previous contracts being now pretty free.

FREIGHTS, although quiet, so far as the extent of business passing is concerned, are firmer in the matter of rate, and for measurement 27s. 6d. is the current rate both for Liverpool and the Northern Continent ports.

COALS show no quotable change, but sellers, as a rule, keep quite out of the market. Davison's to arrive March shipment is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 14¾ per ton alongside.

EXCHANGE opened steady at an advance of 1-32d. all round, and that level has been maintained throughout the day, very little having been done as usual on Council draft day. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 1-16d.	per Rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 6 31-32d.	,,
Do three months' sight	1s. 7 3-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 7 11-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	2·05½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened pretty steady, the political advices which appeared in the morning papers having been pretty well discounted yesterday. Fours were quoted at Rs. 93⅞ for a time, but after the telegram came in this forenoon a decline to Rs. 93¼ took place. Since, on the strength of comparatively full quotations from Calcutta, the quotation has recovered to Rs. 93½. Fours-and-a-half we call Rs. 96½ to Rs. 97.

SHARES are dull owing to the adverse political news. In Spinning and Weaving Mill companies a pretty general decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 has taken place, with more sellers than buyers at that. Press shares are also weak.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	695
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	600
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,330	£ 250		do.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	11 ..	750
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,160
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	280
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Brodi's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	..	185
Bombay Cotton Press	1,000	125	125	41½	182½
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	795
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 130	1,185
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,570
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	--	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	25	Rs. 7½	130
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	325
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	525
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	162½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	10	500
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	620
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,175xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	760

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	460xd
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	93
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	330
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 9	475
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	..	22
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	835
BudneiraMf'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	500	50	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs 40	650
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	400	..	405
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	650
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	157½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	525
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	125
Hindustan Mills	1,200	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 40	675
Hinganghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	7	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs 50	1,020
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	Rs. 20	400
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	65	1,000	1,000	..	805
James Greaves Mills	100	500	400	..	405
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	[illegible]	5	5	Rs 40	[illegible]
Jewraz Bhalloo	[illegible]	1	1	Rs 30	900
Khandeish	750	1	1	Rs 30	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1	1	Rs. 40	760
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	1	1	[illegible]	130
Madras United	500	1 00	1,00	160	2,600
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	625
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	990
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	[illegible]	Rs. 9	185
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 50	1,330
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	515
NaigaumCottonCleaning Co. Ld.	1,000	100	1	..	115
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	850
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 2	450
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 1	
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6¼	
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,250	500	500	..	90
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	625
Ripon	641	1,000	1,0	..	625
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,45
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,285
Soonderdas	650	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 30	63
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	370
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	500
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	570

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	200 156
Badham,Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	205
Barton & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	102xd
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100		100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	615
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	505
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	109 101
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,625
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	60	725
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	[illegible]
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	0
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	44
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	10½	117
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	43
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	500	500	300	36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s.	380
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	315
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	22	1¼	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	6	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	,000	20	20	1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	95
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	317½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,155
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	165
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125		p.ct.	127

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Kedron, 373 tons, Captain R. Clark, will sail to-day for Cochin in ballast.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day with a genaral cargo and 25 passengers.

THE steam-ship Mecca, 936 tons, Captain B. Mackay, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, via Aden, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Friary, 1,505 tons, Captain T. R. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barrow Inverness (2nd March) with a cargo of railway materials. She is consigned to Messrs. W. and A Graham & Co.

THE steam-ship Arago, 106 tons, Captain W. H. Sutherland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (21st March) with a cargo of 1,629 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.

THE steam-ship Merka, 1,029 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar with mails, general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. P. P. De Souza, Mr. Maneckji S. Nowroji, 4 second class and 209 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Monkseaton, 1,891 tons, Captain W. Weigman, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Ushur, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Morrison, and 3 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co. steam-ship Rajpootana sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Mangalore, Lt. I. Ward. For Madras, Mr. Stephenson. For Vingorla, Captain. W. A. Wetherall. For Carwar, Mr. A. R. Maidment and two servants. For Colombo, Mr. G. H. Langtry. And 13 deck passengers for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
21	Arago (s)	Sutherland	Newport, Mar. 21.
22	Friary (s)	Evens	Barrow Inverness, Mar. 2.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Henry Bolckow (s)	Profumo	Bussorah.
	Rajpootana (s)	Marby	Calcutta Coast.
	Merka (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Mecca (s)	Mackay	Zanzibar.
	Monkseaton (s)	Weighman	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Bhownuggur, Nacoda, for Bhownuggur.
,, Monkseaton, Weighman, for Liverpool.
Barque Kedron, Clark, for Cochin.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
17	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Bombay, April 5.
	Bancoora (s)	Brown	Bombay, Mar. 25.
	Balkamah	Weale	London, Dec. 11.
	C. of Philadelphia	Winn	New-York, Dec. 16
18	Edisvold	Sannas	Cape Town, Jan 31.

DEPARTURES.

April 17.—Steamers Coconada, Pemba, Ellora and Nerbudda.
April 18.—Steamer Maharaja.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 22.

FROM LONDON.

Horn Head s—10 cases candles, Ludha Ebram and Co; 200 barrels cement, H F Soares and Co; 10 packages shot, M Noorbhoy; 111 cases Old Tom and 70 cases brandy, D Cowasji; 6 cases medicines, N Moolji.
Siam s—12 packages provisions, John Fleming and Co.
Rohilla s—28 cases oilmanstores, cheese, &c, D D Curranee; 23 cases oilmanstores, cheese, &c, G Russoolji.
Clan Forbes s—5 bales paper, B Sazba and Co.
Newcomen s—7 casks ink, E H Allibhoy; 50 drums turpentine, T Abdulally; 275 drums turpentine, N Surafally; 10 cases plate glass, A Noorbhoy; 3 cases plate glass E Latham; 50 drums turpentine, H Tyabji; 50 cases eau-de-cologne, J E moore.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—10 cases dye, H Tyabji; 37 cases sulphuric acid, B Nusserwanji; 38 bales paper, Haji Dawood Bawla.
City of Khios s—8 casks brasswire, A Blascheck and Co; 11 cases plate glass A Noorbhoy.
Wistow Hall s—26 packages clocks, M Ada ji.
Clan Forbes s—40 kegs paints, A H Chandabhoy.
Rydal Hall s—50 drums turpentine, T M Tazkhanji.

FROM HULL.

Cairo s—10 cases plate glass, M Curreembhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Khios s—15 cases whisky, Thos H Moore and Co; 35 cases whisky, Bolton and Co; 2 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Asia s—2 hhds whisky, Green and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Rubattino s—20 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—7 cases claret, F Bezoni

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—50 cases brandy, J Framji.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pandora s—20 cases wine, Volkart Brothers.

FROM ANTWERP.

Cairo s—10 cases dye, A Blascheck and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—4,000 cwts Linseed, Tyabjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 183 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, 4,018 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 225 cwts coir yarn L Poonsee and Co; 350 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Clan Forbes s—1,999½ cwts linseed, D Suttonsee; 200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Busbby.
Wistow Hall s—1,000 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co; 2 000 cwts wheat, Chrystal and Co; 220 cwts coir yarn, P Dewjee.
City of Khios s—500 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 70 bales cotton, F Pestonji; 30 bales wool, S Manockjee.
Monkseaton s—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 1,700 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Highfield—s 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 900 cwts wheat, S Poonjee; 2,001 cwts myrabolams, Pelly and Co. Hexham—1,000 cwts bones, C Manjee; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Carlesh—s 5,900 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Mary S Barrell—s 1,068 cwts myrabollams, J Purshotum; 330 cwts myrabollams, P Nathoo.

FOR LONDON.

Australasian—s 420 bales cotton, G Lockhart; 200 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, and 1,000 cwts wheat, Chrystal Bros; 150 cwts wheat, S Poonjee; 215 cwts olibanum, and 33 bales hides, M Allana; 6 bales hides, A Bona; 4 bales hides, G Nutha; 25 cwts shells, P Dossabhoy; 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet & Co.
Siam—s 330 bales cotton, F Sauquet and C; 2,000 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore; 5 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
Chusan—s 7½ cwts ivory, S Derwesh; 157 bales skins, Owen and Okell; 196 cwts dry ginger, D Sassoon & Co.
Kent s—520 bales cotton, Thos H Moore; 215 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,008 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 169 cwts horns, C Mahomed; 150 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Asia s—12,001 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Singapore s—4,000 cwts linseed, Olcese and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—2,800 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Prior s—950 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brother.
Celtic Monarch s—500 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 150 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lamport—s 8½ cwts linseed, D Bhanjee; 1,306 cwts linseed, United Merch Co.
Deepdale—s 100 bales cotton and 1,507½ cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.
Siam—s 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchrhona—s 7,70 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Manchester—s 1,60 bales cotton, G Bythelland Co; 7,000 cwts poppyseed, and 70 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Marchioness—s 20 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 800 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Thos Moore; 1,500 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co; 152 bales hemp, F Tarruck and Co; 200 bales cotton, K, Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Beveril s—4,018 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Handel s—19,251 cwts linseed, 3,000 cwts myrabollams, and 28,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 9,000 bales wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Chusan s—532 lbs silks, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Rhosina s—126 bales twist, R H Cheetham.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rhosina s—100 bales cotton, M. Tunsookray; 25 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 55 bales twist, A Mirza Agha; 136 bales twist, A S Nurga; 143 cases opium, B P S N Co's; 59½ cwts bedllium, G Sewram; 1.0 cwts onions, M Hoossen; 150 cwts onions, H Lall; 101½ cwts bedllium and 28½ cwts cloves, R E Dadachanji; 276 cwts kismis and raisin, Yiue Lim Ching.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Aycliffe s—12,160 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

276-83—Ardeser and H.—Nanabhoy Burjorjee Vacha vs. Hormusji Burjorjee Vacha—N. and H. P. K., and Hore C. and B.—Part heard.
466-84—J. C. Cama—Amubai and others vs. Rustomjee Bezonjee and others—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.
392-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Mariamboo vs. Abdool Rahim, Abdool Ally and others—Payne G. and S., Wadia and G., and in person.
358-84—Macfarlane and E.—Narron Bhugwan and another vs. Nanee—Little, S., F. and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

446-83—Macfarlane and E.—Appoo Assin and others vs. Halimabu and others—Tyabjee and D.—Part heard.
356-83—Bomanjee and H.—Moosa Hajee Cassum vs. Ismail Haji Cassum a d o hers—Tyebjee and D.
15-84—Balkrishna and B.—Nusserwanji Bomonji vs. Dhurmdas Asanund and others—Tyabji and D. and Macfarlane and E.
439-83—In person—Sorutram Nawoomul vs. Toolaram Gulramdas and others.—Macfarlane and E.
478-82—Little, S. F. and N.—Navivahoo and others vs. Mulji Purshotum and another—C. A. Winter.
13-84—E. Wilkin—Toolsiram Rukmaji vs. Anna Moreshwar Kunte—Nanu and H.
For further directions and Costs on Commissioner's report.
151-83—In person—Nowrojee Kaikhusroo Rustom Framji vs. Byramjee Jeewanjee Press and others—Bomonjee and H.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 21.

Canden, Capt, D Regt, from Gwalior.
Beade, Lieut, 1st East Lane, on leave, from Ferozpore.

APRIL 22.

Turnbull, Surg Maj, I M S, on leave, from Poona.
Rowland, Col, Comts Dept, to rejoin, to Morar.
Twigg, Lt, 12th N. I, to rejoin, to Lucknow.
Tonnochy, Capt, 4th Sikhs Infy, to rejoin, to Kohat.
Paterson, Surg Major, 31st P Infy, to rejoin, to Sealkote.
Ward, Lt-Col, 33dr Regt, M I to rejoin, to Mangalore.
Sewtas, Surg, Queen's Own, to rejoin, to Murdon.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 21.

Hutchinson, B Major, Lancas Regt, to rejoin, to Poona.
Pinhy, Lt, 2nd Bo Lancers, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Boileau, Capt, 14th Regt N I, to rejoin to Assam.

22nd APRIL.

Jackson, Lt Col, 12th Cav, to rejoin, to Nowshera.
Wather all, Capt, Musk Staff, to rejoin, to Belgaum.
Tandy, Major, 8th N I, on leave, to Matheran.
Shepherd, Major, 1st P Cav, to rejoin, to Kohat.
Hall, Major, 5th P Inf, to rejoin, to Edwardesabad.
Radcliffe, Capt, 14th Sikhs, to rejoin, to Jhelum.
Goodfellow, Major-General, R E, on duty, to Mahableshawar.

N.-W. PROVS. GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*N.-W. Provs. and Oudh Gazette.*)

Lieut-Col A Ollivant, Dist Supdt of Police, Meerut, privilege leave for 1 month and 10 days, from 1st May, 1885, or subsequent date.

Col C F Sharpe, Dist Supdt of Police, Sitapur, privilege leave for 2 months and 13 days, from 1st May, 1885, or subsequent date.

Mr G S D Dale, Magte and Coll, Mirzapur, privilege leave for 2 months and 19 days from 6th May, 1885, or subsequent date.

Mr W T Church, Offg Magte and Coll, Azamgarh, privilege leave for 3 months, from 15th April, 1885, or subsequent date.

Mr P B Reid, Dist Supdt of Police, Ballia, privilege leave for 1 month, from 1st May, 1885, or subsequent date.

Mr S Smith, Dist Supdt of Police, Shajahanpur, privilege leave for 2 months and 27 days, from the 4th May, 1885, or subsequent date.

Mr F W Brownrigg, Asst Magte and Coll, Bareilly, privilege leave for 3 months, from the 29th April, 1885, or subsequent date.

Maulvi Muhammad Samiulla Khan, C M G, Subordinate Judge, 1st Class, Aligarh, to be Dist Judge, 3rd Grade, Oudh, sub pro tem, and to be posted to the Rae Bareli dist, from the date on which Lieut-Col J R Marrett proceeds on leave.

Mr W H Segrave to officiate as Asst Dist Supdt of Police, and to be posted to the Allahabad dist.

Mr W G Jackson, Depy Supdt of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, to officiate as Magte and Coll of Mirzapur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Dale or until further orders.

Mr E J Kitts, Offg Magte, Azamgarh, to officiate as Magte and Coll of that dist, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W T Church, or until further orders.

Mr H G Pearse, Jt Magte, Etawah, to officiate as Dist and Sess Judge, Bijnor-Budaun Div, and Additional (Civil) Judge Moradabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J C Leupolt, or until further orders.

Mr J C Robertson, Commr, Rohilkhand Div, to officiate as Jr Member of the Board of Revenue, N W P, during the absence on deputation of the Hon'ble J W Quinton.

Mr G L Lang, Magte and Coll, Bulandshahr, to officiate as Commr, Rohilkhand Div, during the absence of Mr J C Robertson or until further orders.

Mr D F Addis, Jt Magte, Bulandshahr, to officiate as Magte and Coll, Bulandshahr, during the absence on deputation of Mr G L Lang, or until further orders.

Lieut G Bowring, B S C, Wing Officer, 17th Native Infantry, to officiate as Cantonment Magte, Benares, during the absence on leave of Maj R Annesley, or until further orders.

Mr H W W Reynolds, Asst Magte, on return from special leave, to the Azamgarh dist.

With effect from the 20th Mar 1885, the date on which Mr C J Powlett retired from the service—Mr A Cadell, Magte and Coll, 1st Grade, sub pro tem to be confirmed in that appointment; Mr A H Harington, Magte and Coll, 2nd Grade, to be Magte and Coll, 1st Grade, sub pro tem; Mr J T Crawford, Depy Commr, 2nd Grade, Oudh, to be Magte and Coll, 2nd Grade, continuing in charge of the Unao dist in Oudh; Mr F N Wright, Jt-Magte, 1st Grade, to be Depy Commr, 2nd Grade, Oudh, continuing in charge of the Meerut dist in the N-W P; Mr J Deas, Asst Commr, 1st Grade (on furlough), to be Jt-Magte, 1st Grade; Mr T R Redfern, Asst Commr, 2nd Grade, to be Asst Commr, 1st Grade; Mr F Giles, Asst Magte, to be Asst Commr, 2nd Grade, Oudh, continuing to do work in the N W P.

With effect from the date on which Mr B W Colvin retires from the service—Mr C A Daniell, Jr Member of the Board of Revenue to be Senior Member; The Hon'ble J W Quinton, Commr, on deputation, to be Jr Member of the Board, of Revenue; Mr A J Lawrence, Offg Commr, Allahabad Div, to be confirmed in that appointment; Mr A H Harington, Magte and Coll, 1st Grade, sub pro tem, to be confirmed in that appointment; Mr W E Neale, Magte and Coll, 2nd Grade, to be Magte and Coll, 1st Grade, sub pro tem; Mr F N Wright, Depy Commr, 2nd Grade, to be Magte and Coll, 2nd Grade; Mr W T Church, Jt Magte, 1st Grade, to be Depy Commr, 2nd Grade, Oudh, continuing in charge of the Azamgarh dist, in the N-W P; Mr F H Fisher, Asst Commr, 1st Grade, on furlough to be Jt Magte, 1st Grade; Mr F S Bullock, Jt Magte, 2nd Grade, to be Asst Commr, 1st Grade, Oudh, continuing to work in the N-W P; Mr T W Holderness, Asst Magte and Coll, on furlough to be Jt Magte, 2nd Grade.

With effect from the 20th April, 1885, the date on which Mr H D Willock retires from the service—Mr C J Daniell, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, 1st Grade, to be confirmed in that appointment; Mr A Sells, Dist and Sess Judge, 3rd Grade (on furlough), to be Dist and Sess Judge, 2nd Grade; Mr W E Neale, Magte and Coll, 1st Grade, sub pro tem., to be confirmed in that appt; Mr M L Ferrar, Magte and Coll, 2nd Grade, to be Magte and Coll, 1st Grade, sub pro tem; Mr G J Nicholls, Dist and Sess Judge, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem, to be confirmed in that appointment; Mr H P Mulock, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, 3rd Grade, to be Dist and Sess Judge, 3rd Grade, sub pro tem; Mr A W Cruickshank, Jt Magte 2nd Grade, to be Jt Magte, 1st Grade sub pro tem.

The Revd A O Hardy, Civil Chap of Allahabad, to the Chaplaincy of Allahabad Cantonment, from 6th April 1885.

With effect from the date of opening of the Schools after the summer vacation, the following transfers among Head Masters of High Schools in N-W P and Oudh are notified:—Mr E A Phillips from Bareilly, to Benares, Mr H O Budden from Fyzabad to Bareilly, Mr C Piatts from Benares to Fyzabad.

Mr A L Saunders, Asst Magte and Coll, from Farrukhabad to Etawah.

With effect from the forenoon of the 5th April 1885 Mr N Hearle, Offg Depy Consvr of Forests, 4th Grade, from the Central to the School Circle.

The services of the Revd J F W Gombertz, Chapl of the Allahabad Cantt, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces.

The services of Mr F L Petre, C S Asst Magte are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India' Foreign Dept.

The services of the Revd C G Moore and the Revd A E Stone are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept.

This Dept Notification No 947, dated the 26th Mar 1885, appointing Mr W H Hudson, Dist and Sess Judge, Moradabad, to hold charge of the office of Dist and Sess Judge, Bijnor-Budaun Div, and of the Additional (Civil) Judge, Moradabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J C Leupolt, is hereby cancelled.

Lieut J Cannon to be Capt in the La Martiniere Coy of the Oudh Vol Rifle Batn, vice Maj T G Sykes, promoted.

His Honor the Lieut-Govr and Chief Commr, Oudh, is pleased to order the following promotions, from the dates specified:—Mr C H Hutton, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st Grade, 10th Mar 1885, sub pro tem—vice Maj Ross, RE on deputation, Mr G Wylie Asst Engr, and Grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st Grade, 10th 1885, May sub pro tem,—vice Mr Willcocks, on deputation. Mr H C Sanders, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, to be Asst Engr, 1st Grade 10th Mar 1885, sub pro tem,—vice Mr Wilson, on deputation. Mr N F Mackenzie, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade 26th Mar 1885, temporary,—vice M Howard, R E, on furlough.

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SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

THE Municipal Commissioner of Bombay having, in connection with this Institute offered a PREMIUM of Rs. 300 for the best DESIGNS FOR DWELLINGS, on sanitary principles, suitable for the labouring classes, the Directors have resolved upon coupling, with this premium, the GOLD MEDAL of the Institute.

The following are the conditions:—

1st. The building to be in a block of 4 or 5 stories, and the ground floor to consist of shops, along the road frontage, with a central stone or concrete staircase.

2nd. The rooms to be 15 feet by 12 feet, and 10 feet high. Alternative designs to be sent in with rooms 10 feet by 10 feet, and 9 feet high.

3rd. The designs to be accompanied by detailed plans, estimates and general description.

4th. Economy of construction, Compatible with strength and stability, will form an important element in awarding the premium.

Designs to be sent to the Honorary Secretary distinguished by the Motto, or other Device of the competitor, not latter than 12 o'clock noon of the first day of June 1885. A sealed letter must accompany each set of Drawings, enclosing the name of the owner of the Motto or Device, not to be opened until the result of the competition has been determined.

April 8, 1885.

T. BASHFORD,
Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

DEATHS.

DAWSON—April 16, at Darjeeling, of acute bronchitis, Alice Lucie, eldest daughter of F. A. Dawson, Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, aged 10 7 months and 13 days.

RALPH—April 11, at the College Hospital, Calcutta, J. Ralph, Bengal Pilot Service, aged 43 years.

SCARAMANGA—April 17, at Athens, C. G. Scaramanga, late of Calcutta, aged 63 years.

SPEAR—April 18, at Roorkee, Julia Frances Elizabeth Spear, the beloved wife of the Rev. Joseph Spear, Chaplain, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE PADROADO MEETING.—In reference to a statement which was made by a correspondent in our columns the other day that, with the exception of "half a dozen Goanese doctors and some clerks, headed by the Portuguese Consul," the attendance at the meeting at the Cowasjee Framjee Institute consisted of "cooks, durzis, butlers, and others," we are requested to say that the meeting was of a fully representative character, the attendance, which was very large, consisting of members of the professional and mercantile classes, as well as of other sections of the Catholic community under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1885.

IT must be admitted that there is a sensible aggravation of the disquieting symptoms which have become apparent in the political situation during the last few days. We yesterday published a minatory declaration of the Russian Government that Komaroff's attack on the Afghans was fully and amply justified, and that if he had failed to resist the aggression of the Afghans he would have been guilty of a dereliction of duty. The tone of defiance manifest in this communication was made more offensive by the recriminations addressed to the British Government in respect to the strength of Sir Peter Lumsden's force, which was pronounced to be excessive, and in the querulous reference to Lord Dufferin's utterances at the Rawal Pindi Conference and at Lahore. There was an undisguised threat in the statement that the Viceroy's utterances were calculated to encourage the Afghans in acts of hostility which might entail Russian reprisals. The telegram which we publish to-day from our London correspondent shows that the reply of our Government to this despatch is couched in language not less peremptory and perhaps even more menacing. The Russian Government is informed that England re-demands the disavowal of the action of General Komaroff. Sir Peter Lumsden's statement that the Afghans have done nothing to justify or provoke the Russian attack is accepted by our Government as correct, and on it they base their renewed demand for the disavowal of General Komaroff's conduct. General Lumsden states that the Afghan troops did not cross the River Kushk, the allegation of General Komaroff being that by transferring a portion of their force to the western bank of the river, on which the Russians stood, the Afghans endangered the safety of his force, and obliged him to attack them in self-defence. The conflict of the statements on this important point is so great that there is no reason to hope that they can be reconciled. As the Russian Government accepts the one version, and the British Government the other, which is diametrically opposite to it, the two Governments are hopelessly at variance on a point which appears for the moment to be that on which the question of peace or war turns.

There is the less inducement to minimise the gravity of the situation that the British Government suddenly abandons the campaign in the Soudan and suspends the construction of the Suakim-Berber Railway. The troops thus set free are to constitute an additional army corps for India or elsewhere. If this determination be not in itself a sufficient indication of what is in the mind of the Government, a vote of credit for eleven millions sterling has been asked for in the House of Commons. Of this large sum, four-and-a-half millions are to cover the cost of the last operations in the Soudan. The six-and-a-half millions constituting the remainder of the credit asked for is avowedly required for special preparations. Mr. Gladstone states that the general situation necessitates the preparation of all available forces for service in the Soudan and elsewhere. The "elsewhere" in this connection is what claims attention; for the Soudan, it is expressly stated, is not to be the theatre of further operations, and the advance to Khartoum, like that to Berber, is given up. This word "elsewhere," it will be noted, occurs again as a sort of alternative to India, and can only mean the Russian coast of the Black Sea. Thus we have a sum, half a million in excess of the six millions which Lord Beaconsfield's Government asked for when it was determined to oppose the entry of the Russians into Constantinople. The expenditure of six millions for preparations for war on the former occasion did not lead to hostilities, but to the substitution of the Treaty of Berlin for the Treaty of San Stefano. The six millions and a half now asked for may not lead to war, but may hasten a peaceful solution of the difficulties which have so unexpectedly arisen. The fact of the vote being demanded on the very evening which sees the Ministry requiring four millions and a half to terminate the Soudan campaign, preparations for which were only just approaching completion, shows how serious is the crisis in the opinion of Ministers.

The decision of the Government to have done with the Soudan business will meet with only one reproach from sensible people, namely, that it is too tardy. Nothing was to be gained but a sentimental satisfaction by the wild project of building a railway from Suakim to Berber during the hot weather, to enable General Wolseley subsequently to advance from Korti to Khartoum, and smash the Mahdi there, if he were in that city at the moment rather than in El Obeid, saying his prayers and biding his time. It will now be universally admitted that there was inconceivable folly in the notion of sending twelve thousand troops to Suakim to smash Osman Digma in order that two or three millions worth of railway plant might be laid down to Berber, to enable Lord Wolseley to retrieve his laurels next December. It was absurd to think of sending a whole corps d'armée into the heart of Africa to play hide-and-seek with a couple of Arab leaders who derive their whole importance from our quixotic determination to hunt them up and smash them, without regard to cost or consequence. We have got far better work for our soldiers than this. At any moment we may find ourselves at war with a great European and Asiatic Power, not the least of whose temptations to attack us is the fact that a considerable proportion of our military force appeared to have been set apart for a wild goose chase to the equator during the remainder of the year. Now that the intelligent Muscovite finds that we have without much hesitation given up the self-imposed task of smashing the Mahdi, so that we may keep our troops for service "elsewhere," the chances of peace will be considerably strengthened.

THE difficulty that has arisen between France and Egypt—which is practically the same as between France and England—is an incident of very real gravity. The Egyptian authorities have suppressed a French paper published at Cairo, the *Bosphore Egyptien*; the French Government demand reparation within forty-eight hours; and Mr. Gladstone, questioned on the subject in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, says that the British Protectorate cannot disclaim responsibility in the affair. We may pass by, as an element of no real importance, the fact that the Egyptian Premier has referred the matter to the Porte, and had his action endorsed. The question is not between Nubar Pasha and the Sultan, but between France and England, for Mr. Gladstone's declaration amounts to an acceptance of service by England of the writ issued by France against Egypt. It makes the cause our own, and it will be fortunate, for France, for England, and for Egypt, if very serious issues indeed are not raised. It is something more than a quarrel between the Egyptian Government and a French newspaper. The *Bosphore Egyptien* has before now been in conflict with the Egyptian Government, who some time last year seized one of its issues in consequence of the too free criticism which it had directed against some of the measures of the Government. The act was strongly protested against at the time by the French Consul General, whose protest was not the less vigorous from the fact that the paper is believed to be M. Camille Barrere's own property. It at any rate is the one organ through which the French interest obtains advocacy in Egypt, and whether it belongs to the French Agent or not, we can easily understand why France has protested with such alarming energy against its suppression. But we must look beyond the *Bosphore Egyptien* and its reputed owner. The incident reminds us that it is no longer M. Ferry who presides over the French Foreign Office, but M. de Freycinet, and it seems already to justify the forecast which we made when M. de Freycinet returned to office that the policy of France in Egypt might be expected to become more assertive than it has been since the day when in June, 1882, that statesman resigned office on the refusal of the Chamber of Deputies to vote the charges of a French naval expedition to co-operate with England in safeguarding the Suez Canal. On the day that M. de Freycinet left office the Dual Control died; shall it be said that on the day on which he went back he laboured to revive it? It looks very much like it. Before he has been back at the Quai d'Orsay a fortnight France is asserting herself in Egypt in a fashion strange to her, and, it must be confessed, somewhat provoking to England. She, like others, has chosen a time for embarrassing us when our embarrassments are already large and plentiful. Is this, in M. de Freycinet's view, a timely intervention? Has an opportunity presented itself to him for asserting, practically, claims to a *condominium* which but for the opportunity could only be discussed diplomatically and somewhat platonically? The incident, at the least, is one from which very large results may grow. There was, before it occurred, an impression abroad that there was an understanding between France and Russia with a view to concerted action in certain directions. The hasty conclusion of peace with China was attributed in some quarters to the desire of the French to be free to act elsewhere as opportunity might serve. The peremptoriness with which the demand for reparation has been preferred on Egypt in total disregard of the fact that England is the Protecting Power, seems to lend plausibility to that theory.

THE members of the Burmese Embassy, who arrived in India by this week's mail, left last night for Calcutta *en route* to Mandalay. They have been absent from King Theebaw's kingdom for the past two years. During the time they have been residing chiefly in Paris, where their negotiations were recently terminated by the conclusion of the treaty and the despatch of M. Hoas as French Consul to Mandalay. Yesterday the three members of the Embassy, who are accompanied by a representative of the French Government, had an interview with M. Follet, the head of the French Consulate in Bombay. Their visit was paid with all ceremony, the Burmese ambassadors going in their state robes. In passing through Italy, the Embassy paid their respects to the Government, whom Signor Andrieno has for some years represented at Theebaw's court. A visit to London was contemplated when the mission was first despatched to Europe, but this was afterwards omitted from the programme. Negotiations were privately entered into with several steam-boat builders in the north of England, on behalf of the King, with regard to a scheme of the Burmese Government for the navigation of the upper waters of the Irrawadi, but these came to nothing in the end. The Embassy have been well supplied with funds, and notwithstanding the rumour that their detention in Paris was mainly attributable to the stoppage of supplies by the home authorities they return with a substantial balance to their credit.

WE understand that the Ameer having expressed apprehensions lest the hostile feeling of some of the tribes should constitute an element of danger to English officers journeying to Herat, Colonel Nicholson, who had been in consultation with the Government of India on the subject of the defences of that city, will not at present proceed thither.

JOTTINGS FROM MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, APRIL 21.

"THERE'S a chiel amang ye takin' notes."

The season may be said to have begun, and when so much is said the most appropriate note to be made on the situation is a note of exclamation. Governors, Commanders-in-Chief, and the elect of the earth wander quadrivious over the hill-top, where but a short week or two ago lone grass-widows and anticipatory subalterns strayed forlorn and abashed at some unseasonable commissioner or premature colonel. But still people yawn at the temporary stagnation of things in general, and await with desponding anxiety the dawn of some new era of gaiety, dissipation, and the reign of Terpsichore.

So far the amusements of this small Olympus are confined to indifferent tennis and tri-weekly badminton. Wars and rumours of wars detain the fascinating major and the ubiquitous sub in the outer gehenna of the plains. The civilian preponderates, and the fair sex languish. People talk in hushed whispers at the club of the charming naughtinesses of the past, and few aspire to more exciting walks of pleasure than an occasional choir practice.

Spasmodic efforts are being made to enliven the social atmosphere; everyone heroically masquerades under an assumed gaiety. What is the good of being in the whirl of fashion and the full light of headquarters if one is to be duller than one ever was in Dustypore. So a scheme is promulgated for fortnightly dances financed by subscription. This is an admirable application of the old adage that heaven helps those who help themselves. The ornate sofas, conceived in a style the most rigorously classic, are to be banished from the reading-room, a general clearance will be made, and on the 30th prox. the co-operative society for the better advancement of dancing will inaugurate itself.

This is to a certain extent encouraging, and if the movement is heartily supported, it is possible that it will not be an altogether *flebile ludibrium*. But when we reflect that the ladies preponderate in the ratio of about twenty to one of the nobler sex, faint misgivings creep over the soul. The scene will probably recall the wonderful bacchantic festivals of old time, where troops of rosy flower-crowned bacchantes roamed the mountain-side to the tuneful pipe and elegant chandelier crawl of poor old Bacchus. But who will aspire to the rôle of Bacchus?

At present one of the most beautiful but pathetic sights imaginable is the reading-room of an evening. The abashed male steals shyly round the back of the room, casting admiring but fearful glances at the bevy of fair women that crowd the tables as thick as flowers on a summer mead. Things will improve some day, they say, but at present there is no doubt that we hardly amount to a failure. Anything in the way of enlivenment would be so very very welcome. Even a Bishop or two thrown in would perhaps cheer us up.

All young men of presentable appearance, or even otherwise, who are acquainted with the rudiments of dancing are earnestly requested in the cause of suffering femininity to cast other duties to the winds and present themselves here on or about the 29th; we shall consider the propriety of holding out the additional inducement of a special dak (by subscription), and any persons disposed to take a contract for the supply of males may send in sealed tenders as early as possible to the stewards.

Once launched upon the full flood of the season, it is not impossible that you may hear again from

THE CHILD.

TAXING IMPROVEMENTS.
UNARABLE LAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When I wrote my last letter on taxation of improvements, I had not seen the letters of the Survey Commissioner nor of "X." I am not, as yet, an individual subscriber to your valuable paper, and the copies only reached me yesterday. I had intended to write on the question of taxing "unarable land" as an "improvement," and since I see nothing in either of the above-mentioned letters dealing specifically with the principle, I will ask you to allow me to do so now. As regards the action of anonymous writers, such as "X." and the rest of the captious alphabet, in attacking the Survey Department, it will appear to most impartial readers that when they make assertions they are bound to prove their truth. Because they choose to assert that the Survey Department taxes improvements, it does not therefore devolve on that department to disprove the assertion. Every charge should be proved, and even admitting that the Survey is a "defendant," surely the onus of proof lies on the plaintiff! This letter is not a defence, for none is necessary where no charge is proved, but is an explanation, and one expressing my own views, addressed to impartial readers. It seems to me, since honest opponents have written over their own signature, and not over the rather cowardly disguise of a *nom de plume*, that I should sign my own name to my own opinions, whether they are also those of others or not.

What seems to be most needed in the discussion on taxation of improvements is some definition of an "improvement." Strictly speaking, ploughing, harrowing, and all agricultural processes, including sowing, are improvements. One individual asserts that clearing the ground for cultivation, if done at the farmer's expense, is an improvement. In fact, the difficulty is to say what is not an improvement, not what is. There must be some point at which the peasant's labour ceases to be a part of ordinary cultivation, and begins to be an improvement, and it is there that the line must be drawn. Either "Tellus," or some one whose letter appeared at the same time in your paper, claims that land cleared and made fit for cultivation at the farmer's expense is an improvement. To begin with, I deny that this is an improvement *per se*. Further, I can prove that land-owners do not claim exemption from rent for such land, on the ground that it is so, or on any other ground.

I have just visited some land, about which the owner was so good as to give me details. My visit was private, and not official, and he is one of many similarly situated. He has taken up 1,800 acres of land from Government at a rent of Rs. 1,800 per annum. This land was covered with grass and scrub jungle. He has cleared the soil, brought tenants from a native State, and built them a village, at a cost of Rs. 16,000. He also built himself an upper-storeyed brick bungalow at a cost of Rs. 4,000. The land is fairly good, but had to be banked and dyked to a great extent, to keep out floods. He considers that he has spent Rs. 20,000 on the land, though the bungalow was quite unnecessary and none are built on similar estates, though lying further from the owners' residences. This man admitted to me that he made 12 per cent. clear profit on 1,400 acres cultivated, all the land being cleared. He calculated Rs. 20,000 as his outlay, though Rs. 16,000 is all he spent on the land. In addition, he lent his tenants Rs. 10,000 to buy cattle, agricultural implements, etc. For this he receives 12 per cent., and is also getting the capital back by degrees. From his own account of his returns and expenses, however, it is evident that he cannot make less than 30 per cent. profit, and may make 39. It would not be fair to give name and locality; but there are several other capitalists in the same place who admit that they make 10 to 12 per cent. clear profit, and land-grabbing is in full swing.

Now, this land was in worse condition than any that I have seen entered as unarable in the Deccan during eight years' experience of land-valuing in that province. In Khandesh thousands of acres have been cleared and planted, at the cultivator's expense, every bit which was in much worse condition than any of the so-called "unarable" land in the Deccan. I have seen field after field of good level black soil in the Deccan, in each of which large allowance of "unarable" was given. The only way I could account for this fact was that a part of the field had been left uncultivated from the owner not having enough capital to bring it under plough, and was entered as "unculturable." The word "*kharâb*" seems to have been used by the original classers for any land that appeared to them rough and grass-grown. In many cases there was undoubted collusion between the classers and the owners, and as these were always in the fields of village officials or rich men, an attempt to rectify the fraud on revision would certainly result in an outcry. I have seen most flagrant instances of such fraud. In the early days of the department European supervision was not one-tenth of what it is now, and I doubt if as much as one per cent. of the fields was visited and examined by the European assistant, or was expected to be examined by him. Native "testers" tested most of the work. Year by year the extent of European supervision has been increased, till rarely less than eight per cent. of fields are now visited.

It must be remembered, too, that "unarable" was given purposely on a liberal scale, with the intention of inducing the people to extend cultivation, and on the distinct understanding that they were to have the benefit of it for the lease of thirty years. It is always a trial to any one to give up a privilege enjoyed for many years, no matter whether it is by agreement or not; and if anything is to be got by remonstrance they will remonstrate, justly or unjustly.

The duty of a Revision Survey being to revise, it has taken away what was a distinct concession of "unarable." It has not formed a new tax on "improvements." Changes in the course of streams, constant sources of boundary disputes, are also fruitful causes of increase of arable. It may be remarked that, where a large area of unarable is allowed, on account of alteration of streamlets, of damage from excess of salts, &c., which are frequent cases, nothing is said; and quite naturally. It would be a change if some one would bring to notice a few cases, frequent enough, where the area of unarable had been increased by the Revision Survey. But these agitators are nothing if not one-sided.

My contention on the point is that almost the whole of land formerly classed as unarable and now classed as arable was made so, merely the ordinary course of cultivation, at the expense of ploughing it. The result of ploughing rough land is usually to level it, by directing the rain water equally over it, and by breaking up the flow of the water. One ploughing will turn land apparently intersected by small water channels, "hummocky" and uneven, into a fairly level piece. I have pointed out that under the crop-share system, so much admired, every inch of land cultivated, whether improved or not, pays its quota.

To admit that land cleared in the ordinary way by cutting down trees, digging up roots, draining, or banking, is not to be taxed because it is an improvement, is to deny the right of all our colonies to sell prairie or forest lands, or to exact rents for them. If it is the contention of "Tellus," "X," and other of the amateur agitators that cleared land is never to be taxed, the land revenue in India has reached its limit, and the Government has no property in lands not now under cultivation.

Even were it admitted that the peasant, at his own expense, prepared totally unarable land and made it fit for cultivation, he has enjoyed the use of it free from rent to the limit of the lease by which he was voluntarily bound. Such land is more valuable than other because it is virgin soil. It was explained individually to each peasant that his lease would be revised at the end of thirty years, a working generation, and he knows that well enough. Were the Government to go back to the old system, and take a share of his crop, he would have to pay for the reclaimed land within his field as well as for the rest of it.

In conclusion, it would be as well if the opponents of the Settlement Department would prove their theses when they publish them, and not mislead the public by leaving it to conclude that, because the Department does not choose to disprove what has never been proved, it therefore admits the charges. The present Survey is a revision, and as such corrects mistakes made by the Department in its infancy. It has thirty years' more experience, and "classing" is purely and solely a matter of experience and judgment. The printed rules, when read by the ignorant, seem to make the system more or less of a "formula." The fact is that those rules and arbitrary signs are no more than a convenient short-hand by which to record individual judgment on the spot. An error in the estimate of unarable is as much an error of judgment as a mistake in the estimate of quality of soil. The Revision Survey, with larger experience, corrects these faults. Officers of the Settlement Department may be forgiven if they consider that thirty years' more of traditional experience has fitted them to revise the rapid, and necessarily faulty, work of their predecessors. Men who see and compare soil with soil and crop with crop for eight months in the year may be pardoned if they suppose that they know better what are arable and unarable than those who bring charges expressed in terms of X and Y and Z, the "unknown quantities" of newspaper discussion.—Yours, &c.

A. BROWNLOW FFORDE.

THE FRONTIER CRISIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY "GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have no doubt the whole press is inundated with letters giving advice in the present crisis of Frontier affairs, but I think that as long as the question remains in the hands of the diplomatists as little as possible should be said. "Whilst there is life, there is hope," I suppose, is the general feeling. Let them therefore hope!

I was a very young man when, standing on the deck of one of the last transports that sailed out of Balaclava harbour, I watched the Russians posting their sentries, and listened to the wild dirge of some dismounted Cossacks who were singing for our entertainment on the wharf whilst a dapper little Russian colonel with blue eyes and blue uniform was hopping about, wishing every one *bon voyage* and shaking hands with General Codrington. The uppermost thought in my mind, I remember, was, "when shall we have a cut in again at these booted, stolid, flat-capped Ruskis?" It is nearly thirty years since we fired the last shot at them, but I think the hour and the man have both come, and that Russia means to fight. It is evident she never intended that the Commission should carry out any delimitation of a boundary between her territory and Afghanistan. She pretended to acquiesce in the matter, and to meet us half way, merely that she might press forward her troops and scan the country. General Lumsden stands idle and nearly helpless, whilst a Russian army is very near him. Russia has beaten us, as she always will beat us, in diplomacy. We are too honest, and are no match for her in chicane. War being declared, Abdul Rahman should be left entirely to his own resources at the beginning, as he wishes. We would then be able to test his sincerity and fidelity, and to see what his actual strength is—for he can hardly fight Russia, and be at once her ally—but he should be closely watched to see if he really fights her, or merely makes a feint, leaving the real issue to us. If he fights in earnest I think he will be beaten with great loss, and have to retreat. Then, of course, he will call upon us for the promised assistance, and side with the victor, whether Russian or English. But who can doubt the result? There is really no hurry. Instead of wasting our strength and our transport in seeking the Russians, let them come towards us; the more the better; the greater will be their defeat. Their fate is sealed as surely as the sun goes down. We who unprepared hurled 40,000 of them down the banks at Inkermann with only 8,000 men—shall we fear the result when our numbers will be nearly equal? Russia has no doubt advanced *pari passu* with the rest of Europe in the matters of small arms, guns, and ammunition; but as education in the country is dormant, the soldier is still the same heavy, stolid, illiterate lout that I remember him, obeying orders mechanically, without intelligence, a mere machine to shoot and to be shot! England should do the thing alone without assistance and without allies. Our prestige demands it. Let the whole world witness the almighty hammering we shall give Russia for the unprovoked invasion of another's territory, and a threatened attack on our own. The Afghans can hang on the flanks of the enemy and harass them, and cut off their retreat; and then, when all is over, perhaps they will be our faithful allies and humble servants.

Every day brings us nearer the question of peace or war, and I am sure the public are much indebted to you for the copious telegrams you publish on the subject. What an anachronism it would be if we had war with Russia—the unspeakable Turk our ally, and Mr. Gladstone Premier! Who shall say that events are not sometimes too strong for us!

PAST AND PRESENT.

EAU DE COLOGNE AS AN INTOXICANT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article on eau de Cologne throws a flood of light on a mystery which has puzzled me immensely. About a year ago I was in the districts, far from all medical help, and had a violent attack of what I believed then, and believe now, to have been copper poisoning, the cooking vessels not having been tinned for six weeks or so. I had very few medicines with me, and these had very little effect. My servants got frightened, and rummaged the shops of the only two Bunniahs that the small village possessed. They returned with glowing faces. "The Saheb's nusseeb is great. We have found this; drink it, Saheb, drink it, and the Saheb will live." A bottle of eau de Cologne was produced, and I was requested to finish it at a draught. Having a bad headache I applied it externally with some effect. My people thought it was all up with me, but, as the Irishman said, I may tell you I did not die!

A few days ago one of the servants had a bad attack of ague, and went home. His brother came the next day to report his state. "Have you given him anything," I asked, "to check the fever?"—"Only a bottle of eau de Cologne" was the reply; Now I am enlightened.

April 29.

DISTRICTS.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the usual meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present Sir Frank Souter, chairman:—Mr. Geary, Col. Merewether, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Captain Morland, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Dr. Cook, Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, and Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee.

WIDENING OF ABDUL REHMAN-STREET.

On the subject of the taking up of certain plots of ground for the improvement of Abdul Rehman-street, the Municipal Commissioner had written a letter stating that as the solicitors to the Corporation were of opinion that it was doubtful whether a set-back could be enforced under the provisions of the Municipal Acts, he proposed to acquire the ground under the Land Acquisition Act. The Commissioner was also of opinion that frontages from the three adjoining properties should also be acquired.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, while agreeing as to the desirability of widening the street, was of opinion that the taking up of the ground as proposed by the Commissioner, would not go to improve the narrowest portions of the street.

Mr. Sayani moved that sanction for taking up the ground required be given by the Council. He said that the widening of the street would be a great boon to the public.

The chairman seconded the proposition.

Mr. Geary said the Tramway Company might be asked to contribute something towards the widening of the street.

The chairman said the Municipal Commissioner might move in the matter.

Mr. Nowrozjee moved an amendment that the frontage of the mosque in the neighbourhood should also be included in the proposed improvement, the road there being the narrowest.

Mr. Sayani objected to the proposition being put, as being not in the nature of an amendment.

Mr. Nowrozjee withdrew his motion on the Municipal Commissioner informing the Council that he would bring forward the question of purchasing the adjoining properties on a future occasion.

Mr. Sayani's motion was then carried.

LIVE-STOCK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Council recommended the Corporation to sanction the writing off, as loss, of Rs. 3,194-1-3 from the live-stock return of the Health Department, being the book value of thirty-two bullocks that died, one that was destroyed, and twenty-four that were sent to Pinjrapole during the quarter ending 28th February last.

The Council then adjourned.

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ELEGRAMS

HE PENJDEH INCIDENT.

PATCH FROM SIR PETER LUMSDEN.

AVOWAL OF GENERAL KOMAROFF'S ACTION DEMANDED.

TE OF CREDIT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUSPENSION OF OPERATIONS IN THE SOUDAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 22.

THE *Standard* announces that Government, n receipt of Sir Peter Lumsden's statement f the details of the encounter on Khushk, edemanded the disavowal by the Russian Government of General Komaroff's action on hat occasion.

Sir Peter Lumsden's later accounts of the rigin of the affair confirm his original eport, which is in flat contradiction to that of eneral Komaroff; and the negotiations which re now going on between the English and Russian Governments in regard to the incident re attended with great difficulty.

Sir Peter Lumsden has sent a full and rcumstancial account of the incident in reply the inquiries which the Government address- l to him soon after his first report reached ngland.

He shows clearly that General Komaroff had o excuse whatever for attacking Penjdeh, which as weakly defended; and that the Afghans the face of much provocation exercised the reatest possible forbearance.

He contradicts General Komaroff's statement that the Afghans had committed any cts of hostility against the Russians, or that hey had advanced from their former positions.

He explains that the Afghans had always ccupied the left bank of the Kushk, and at they did not cross the river to that bank th a view of menacing General Komaroff's rce.

General Komaroff, on the other hand, had quently attempted to provoke the Afghans commit an act of open hostility; and finding t they were determined to remain strictly the defensive he advanced against them, d thus forced on the fight.

t is understood that the English Government e sent a vigorously-worded despatch on subject.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons this ening proposed a vote of credit of eleven millions rling, of which four-and-a-half millions would applied to the last operations in the Soudan, and k-and-a-half millions towards special preparations. he general situation necessitates the preparation all available forces for service in the Soudan d elsewhere. It is not, however, intended, Mr. Gladstone said, to undertake further offensive perations in the Soudan or to advance to Khartoum. British or Indian troops will continue to old Suakim, but the Government had decided o suspend the construction of the Suakim-Berber Railway. Mr. Gladstone further stated that the Government entirely adhered to its pledges to defend Egypt. The British troops which are to be withdrawn from Egypt will constitute an additional army corps for service in India or elsewhere.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that the expected reply of Sir Peter Lumsden to the Government despatch of the 10th instant had now been received, and his account of the Penjdeh affair shows a serious difference from that given by General Komaroff.

APRIL 22.

The reply of Sir Peter Lumsden to the despatch of the British Government respecting the Penjdeh affair lays emphasis upon the patience and forbearance displayed by the Afghans, and says that the conflict was due to the action of the Russians.

SERIOUS DIFFICULTY BETWEEN FRANCE AND EGYPT.

ULTIMATUM FROM FRANCE.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

A serious difficulty has arisen between France and Egypt owing to the suppression by the Egyptian authorities of the newspaper *Bosphore Egyptien.* The French Government has sent an ultimatum to the Egyptian Government demanding reparation within forty-eight hours.

Nubar Pasha has asked for an extension of time in order to refer the matter to the Porte, who have approved of the Egyptian action.

The French Government is dissatisfied with this reply.

STATEMENT BY MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons on the subject this evening, said that the British Protectorate cannot disclaim responsibility in this affair.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

The Commons have passed through Committee the Bill for the Redistribution of Seats.

THE MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

Mr. Gladstone in his statement last night said that reinforcements for India will be entirely furnished by the home forces leaving the British force in Egypt and the Soudan as an additional reserve for employment in India or elsewhere.

THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

Sir Peter Lumsden's report recently called for is of similar tenor with earlier reports from officers of the Boundary Commission respecting the affair at Penjdeh. This fact may account for the decided turn in the current of feeling here as regards the war. The Foreign Office is too discreet to make any disclosure of a public nature, but now outsiders look for war.

OUTRAGE BY SOLDIERS.

Some Royal Artillery soldiers from Jutogh last night, under the influence of drink, attacked the residence of the Raja of Jhind, situated near Boileaugunge, on the outskirts of Simla. Doors were broken in, furniture tossed about, and a quantity of plate glass demolished; in all injury to the extent of about five hundred rupees was done.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

The stay of the Duke of Connaught is still uncertain. Visits have been exchanged between Peterhoff and Elysium House, where a book is kept for the benefit of callers. The Viceroy has desired the police precautions customary since Lord Mayo's case to be modified. His Royal Highness and His Excellency are always kept within sight of two plain clothes constables, and a police guard has been furnished to Elysium House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yesterday a khansamah of Sir Stewart Bayley's was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Deputy Commissioner for misappropriating a note of the value of rupees five hundred, given to him by Lady Bayley in mistake.

More than four hundred applications have been received for the post of conservancy inspector of Simla, advertised as vacant in the *Bombay Gazette* and other papers.

The nomination of Mr. Gibbs's successor to the Executive Viceregal Council rests with the Secretary of State, and probably no nomination will be made immediately. When Sir Andrew Clarke retired the post was unfilled for an entire year.

I hear the block at Rindli is complete.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 22.

Mr. Grigg, Director of Public Instruction, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Dr. D. Duncan is appointed to act for Mr. Grigg.

Dr. Macleane is appointed to act as Tamil Interpreter to Government, and Mr. Laffan as Canarese Interpreter in Dr. Macleane's place.

Mr. H. M. Winterbotham is appointed to act as Collector of Tinnevelly.

Lieutenant-Colonels Porteous, Rolland, Hoskins, and Blair are promoted a step in the Police Department.

Captain Howlett is appointed to be Assistant Resident at Travancore and Cochin.

Captain Romilly's death in action gives promotion to Captain Baddeley and five other Engineers.

Major Law is promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Surgeon-Major Beaumont is gazetted Brigade-Surgeon.

Deputy Surgeon General Pearl is permitted to retire.

MURDER OF A LADY IN PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 22.

Monsieur Gustave Cornet, proprietor of the Savannah Spinning and Weaving Mills at Pondicherry, has received telegraphic news of the murder of his wife in Paris. It is supposed the murder was committed by a discharged servant. Madame Cornet was well known for many years as a leading member of society at Pondicherry.

THE VOLUNTEERING MOVEMENT IN MADRAS.

Volunteering is going on satisfactorily here. The Artillery Corps has enrolled 60 recruits, the Mounted Infantry has 35 names entered, and the Reserve 300. Application will be made at once for leave to embody the Mounted Infantry and Reserve in a formal shape.

THE THEOSOPHISTS.

Madame Coulomb writes to the *Madras Mail* in a triumphant tone, and announces that she had instructed her lawyers to proceed against General Morgan, of Ootacamund, with the object of having Theosophical matters exposed in court, but as Madame Blavatsky has evacuated her position Madame Coulomb does not see any good in going farther.

DECLARATION OF LOYALTY BY HOLKAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, APRIL 22.

Maharajah Holkar held a review of his entire regular army to-day for the Agent to the Governor-General about four miles from Indore. There were present four cavalry and four infantry regiments, and four batteries of artillery. Sir Lepel Griffin, General Sir Robert Phayre, and a large number of military and political officers were present. The fine appearance of the troops seemed to cause considerable surprise, the field artillery being splendidly horsed.

After the movements of the troops had ended the Maharajah made a short speech from his elephant to the troops, declaring his loyalty to the Queen and his determination to serve devotedly the protecting Power to which he owed everything.

THE OPIUM SALES.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

The Government of India has decided to sell not more than 54,000 chests of Bengal opium during the calendar year 1886. The exact quantity and the proportions in which Patna and Benares opium will be sold will be announced hereafter.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 22.

The Brindisi, with the outward English mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 o'clock last evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, APRIL 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Surat arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast on the evening of the 20th inst.

PORT SAID, APRIL 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quieter. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞d.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ " "	76
3 " Consols for account	95⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	98
4½ " French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	49¼

Arrivals.—Moscow and Bengal.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL LINES.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* [illegible], perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Teheran rout interrupted beyond Jask. Restoration expected on the 28th.

Turkish route still interrupted beyond Bushire.

Next mail over interrupted section Turkish route leaves Bushire at 2 p. m. on 23rd inst.

Anglo-American Company's cable Brest St. Pierre still interrupted.

Zanzibar-Mozambique cable still interrupted.

THE order of Commander of the Conception has been conferred upon Senhor J. J. Fernandez Arez, the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari at Goa.

IN the House of Peers in Lisbon, Senhor Barros e Sá asked for copies of all the memorials received from the Catholics in British India praying for the preservation of the Padroado in the East. Senhor Costa Lobo has also given notice that he will move for the execution of the Concordat of 1857, between Portugal and the Holy See on the same subject.

BY a recent order corps serving in Bengal are to help in expending the condemned Kirkee-made ammunition lying stored in the arsenals and depôts of the Bombay Presidency. They are to work it off in volley firing at extreme ranges and in field firing practice.

MILITARY officers in India will be glad to hear that the great question of shirt collars has at last been decided. The Horse Guards have given their formal assent to the wearing of shirt collars with undress uniform. But there is one important condition. The collar must not show "more than one-eighth of an inch above the collar of the coat.'

IT has been decided that the remaining portion of the Sittang Valley State Railway is to be opened for traffic on the 1st of June.

THE Commission appointed to inquire into the sanitary aspects of the new Kidderpore Dock scheme was engaged all last week in taking the evidence of experts, medical and engineering. It is stated that the evidence recorded was entirely favourable to the scheme. "It would appear, indeed," says the *Englishman*, "that even the offer of a reward would hardly result in the production of an authority who could give evidence in any way adverse to the sanitary character of the undertaking."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*, writing on the crisis, says:—"It is conceivable that, by declaring war, by utilizing all the vast resources of the empire, by fighting in every quarter of the globe, we might drive Russia back to the frontier she occupied in 1875. But even though we reckoned confidently on ultimate success, we should have to expect, with equal certainty, the loss and trouble of a severe and protracted campaign. We have to choose between this, and the alternative of making the best terms we can."

REFERRING to the announcement contained in one of our special telegrams from London, on the authority of the *Standard*, that as a preliminary measure it had been agreed by the English and Russian Governments that the frontier line should be drawn a few miles north of Meruchak to a point just south of Pul-i-Khatun, thus ceding Penjdeh to Russia and enabling Afghanistan to retain Zulfikar and Akrobat, the *Pioneer* says:—"The Zulfikar Pass, with the Nikalsheni and Stoi Passes in its rear, commands the direct route from Sarrakhs to Herat; and Russia can very easily waive her claim to immediate possession of the roads across the Paropamissus, until she has consolidated her position in Badghis. In spite of the fact that our Boundary Commissioner has collected indisputable evidence that all territory as far north as Shir Tepe and Urush Doshan belongs rightfully to the Amir, not only these places, but Adam Yolan, Pul-i-Khatun, Gunesli, Band-i-Nadiri, Kizil Tepe, Ak Tapa, New Panjdeh Pul-i-Khisti, and many others are to be handed over. In spite of the fact that Russia has broken her agreement to settle the matter by a joint Boundary Commission, she is to be allowed to gain almost everything before even going through the formality of sending a Commission at all. In spite of the fact that Russia has deliberately broken her promise not to advance, she is to be allowed to retain all the territory which she has seized by advancing in force. In spite of the fact that we had guaranteed the integrity of the Amir's dominions, we have no sooner assured ourselves, by means of the Boundary Commission, of the exact limits of those dominions, than we surrender part of them to Russia. The Amir, however, if the *Standard* is correct, consents: and there's an end of it."

OUR London correspondent, in a recent telegram, mentioned a rumour that the Shah of Persia was prepared to assist England, in the event of a war with Russia, with 50,000 men. General Upton, of the United States Army, who under instructions from his Government visited Persia in 1876, to inform himself of the military strength and organisation of the country, reports that at that time the Persian infantry numbered about 65,000 men, divided into seventy-six regiments. The regiments, again, were divided into companies of 100 men each, with a captain and two subalterns. The cavalry was all irregular and unorganised, and though the Government calculated that in case of a popular war they would muster from 60,000 to 70,000, it was recognised that for any other purpose it would be difficult to get together 20,000 horsemen. The artillery consisted of twenty batteries of 250 men each—total 5,000 men—and was possessed of no organised batteries or trains. In 1876 the arsenals at Teheran and Tabriz, where the arms were kept, contained only 10,000 chassepôts and 40,000 tabatières—worthless converted muzzle-loaders captured by the Germans in 1870,—palmed off upon the Shah during his visit to Europe at the rate of 21 francs each—from 20,000 to 30,000 arms of other descriptions, and for the artillery 500 smoothbore and 60 rifled guns, all of brass. The organisation of all branches was extremely loose, corruption pervading all ranks and effectually preventing anything like discipline or efficiency. Of the officers, General Upton says the company officers are wholly ignorant of military affairs, and most of them can neither read nor write; the field officers generally belong to wealthy families, and are better educated.

THE Allahabad paper complains of the incivility and disobligingness shown by Indian railway officials. Here, for instance, is a case that has just been brought to its notice by a sufferer. Mr. A. was taking the train at a certain station on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, his luggage consisting of a small leather portmanteau and a handbag, which he naturally proposed to take in his carriage with him. The stationmaster, having nothing better to do, interferes; the luggage must be taken out and weighed, and the portmanteau placed in the van. Knowing that this is the letter of the law, the traveller complies, the farce of weighment is gone through, and the portmanteau carried off to the luggage van. Then re-enters the stationmaster in conversation with a second traveller who, fortunate in the great man's acquaintance, deposits himself and three large boxes in the compartment from which the portmanteau has just been ejected. The first passenger naturally objects to this inequality of treatment, but is told that a stationmaster is king on his own platform. This is a form of treatment which, we fancy, must be specially reserved to the lines running through the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. On the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways, at any rate, every indulgence is shown to passengers who wish to take luggage with them to the carriages.

A YORKSHIRE clergyman has given a strange recognition of journalistic necessities. The Rev. John Hunter, of Hull, has just issued a liturgy of his own in which he prays not only for such old-time disposers of events as Kings and Parliaments, but for those more modern and current rulers of mankind, the editors of newspapers. The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—"It should be a comfort to a good many of us of the literary craft that, in the opinion of so excellent an authority on the subject of salvation as Dr. Hunter, there is still hope for us if we are stoutly prayed for."

THE interest of the sporting world at Paris is at present divided between horse and balloon races, and so general does the new sport threaten to become that the Parisians will soon be no more astonished at seeing a number of balloons above their heads than they would be if the airships were so many pigeons. Inventors are of course hard at work on "improved" balloons, and among such the latest novelty, which is at present being privately "trained," but will shortly appear in public, is furnished with a pair of large wings worked by an electric motor. This balloon is announced to be able to hold its own against a violent current of air, and aëronauts and their friends are looking forward to its first appearance with considerable interest. An aërial race meeting, it is safe to say, will be a fixture long before aerial navies take to "grappling in the central blue."

PROFESSOR SIMON NEWCOMB maintains in the new number of the *Illustrated Science Monthly* that Miss Lulu Hurst, the famous "magnetic girl," whose marvellous *tour de force* have created such a sensation in America, is only a woman who possesses great muscular power. So far from the "rosy country girl" moving heavy objects by merely touching them with her finger-tips, he declares that, though she began to touch the object on which she performed with her fingers only, she used the strong palms of her hands to bring about the desired result. Of course, if this is true, the magnetic wonder ceases; but, remarks a home paper, the muscular wonder is more marvellous still. A girl who can with one hand lift a chair on which one person sits while four others hold it down may well draw full houses, if only as a supreme example of the strength that is sometimes possessed by the weaker sex.

A CORRESPONDENT writing at the close of last month from Sir Charles Warren's head-quarters staff, Bechuanaland Expedition, Vryburg, says:—"The volunteers from England are gradually pulling themselves together, and in course of time may become soldiers, but most of them are much disappointed. Many no doubt thought the whole affair would be like a gigantic picnic, and the elaborate luggage (most of them brought their dress clothes!) on board the Pembroke Castle and Spartan proves this. Great was their shock when they found that all this had to be left behind at Cape Town, and that they could bring on next to nothing of their luxuries. However, they are doing their duty bravely and to the best of their ability. Very few of their friends, I fancy, would recognize in the tanned and bearded crowd the fashionably dressed men who embarked on the Pembroke Castle or Spartan only three months back."

MRS. WELDON has at last been caught tripping, her trial at the Central Criminal Court for libelling Mr. Riviere resulting in a verdict of guilty. She had accused him, among other things, in papers published by her, of having committed bigamy, and this she failed to prove. The Common Serjeant told the jury that the defendant had thus entirely failed in her plea of justification, and the jury found her guilty, but recommended her to mercy. She was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, without hard labour, and ordered to enter into recognizances to be of good behaviour for two years. The judge declined to grant Mrs. Weldon's application to stay sentence until her other actions were finished. Four of the jurymen have since signed a petition to the Home Secretary. They say:—"We are perfectly shocked at the sentence of six months' imprisonment after we had recommended her to mercy, and we beg to state that we consider such sentence most harsh and unjust. We therefore most humbly beg to entreat you to remit the sentence, or to alleviate it in any manner that you may deem consistent with your duty."

PRINCE BISMARCK completed his seventieth year on April 1. "Nothing," the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says, "could more conclusively testify to his immense popularity than the heartiness with which all classes throughout the empire are joining in the celebration of the Chancellor's birthday. Berlin is crowded with deputations from all parts of Germany, and rich presents are pouring in from all sides. Among these gifts is a prince's golden coronet from the Emperor, and a duplicate picture of 'The Proclamation at Versailles,' by Anton von Werner, specially painted by that artist for the occasion. On March 31 the national festival opened with a procession of Kriegervereine or clubs of former soldiers, who marched with banners and music down the Linden and Wilhelmstrasse past the Chancellor's Palace, in view of enormous crowds which had turned out to see them. Later on, at seven, a magnificent torchlight procession, headed by a deputation of university students, and composed of municipal clubs and guilds, all in costume, with a colossal triumphal car, formed near the royal palace, and proceeded by the same route past Prince von Bismarck's residence to the further end of the city. All traffic was stopped, and the streets and windows overlooking the route were thronged, chairs being let at very high prices. The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded."

A SENSITIVE Briton sends to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Düsseldorf the following account of "the British lion from a foreign point of view":—The first is taken from an Austrian weekly, the *Bombe*, a publication somewhat similar to our *Illustrated London News.* On its front page is a large coloured picture, in which Count Herbert Bismarck is represented as a lion tamer, standing in a huge cage, gracefully bowing, evidently at a burst of applause from the spectators for a successful exploit. At his feet in a frightened, whining, supplicating attitude, with its tail between its legs, crouches the British lion—its face a tolerably good caricature of that of Mr. Gladstone. In the background are seen the head and shoulders of the old German Chancellor himself, who is saying, "Splendidly done, Herbert, my son! you have tamed him as completely as your father did before you." Here is another pretty sketch from the *Berliner Wespen.* Last week's edition contained a large full-page engraving showing Prince Bismarck attitudinizing also as a lion tamer. The Chancellor is represented astride a lion's back proudly waving his hat with one hand, while he wields a small dog whip with the other, by the aid of which he has apparently brought the ferocious beast to a state of abject submission; for the poor animal, which bore as usual the face of Gladstone, with its forepaws bent and its head bowed to the ground, seemed utterly cowed and subdued. Above them, with the sceptre and ball in its claws, flies the Prussian eagle. In the background stands France as a sly but frightened-looking hyæna.

A VERY important discovery has been made in connection with the topography of the Forum. In dressing and carrying back as far as possible the escarpment of the accumulation on the unexcavated portion of the north east side, on which stands, between the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina and the Church of S. Adriano, that row of modern buildings which is ultimately to be removed for the completion of the excavations, a part of the pavement of the ancient street connecting the Forum with the Suburra has been uncovered. It lies at a level of some eighteen inches below the flagged area of the Forum, which, it must be remembered, is that of the seventh century at the earliest. The street extends along the south-east side of that part of the Curia which is now the church of S. Adriano. The pavement is in a fine state of preservation, and on one side of the street stands a large pedestal, probably of a statue dedicated, as the inscription shows, to the Emperor Constantinus II. by Memmius Vitrasius Orfitus, who was Præfectus Urbis from 355 to 359. The point at which the end of this street touches the area of the Forum is still covered with débris and an extraordinary quantity of masses of marble, such as pedestals of columns, pieces of cornice, and other fragments, found lying heaped upon one another beneath the accumulation removed on the carrying back of the escarpment some ten or twelve feet. Among these remains is a large portion of the shaft of a fluted column, cut from a beautiful coloured marble.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE *Englishman* says:—The proposal for the formation of a Volunteer Reserve for the Calcutta District, with the roll of those who had joined up to the date of its despatch, should now be in the hands of the Military Department of the Government of India. Since its submission fifty more names have been enrolled, and others are being daily received. It is desirable that those who intend to join should do so without delay, as the first object is to ascertain the numbers for whom rifles and equipment will have to be provided. Reserves are now being formed all over the country, and the strength of the army and volunteers is also being increased, so that it is likely that all the available supplies of arms will be rapidly taken up, and that the late-comers will have to wait till fresh supplies are procured from England. The number now on the Calcutta roll is above the strength of a battalion as laid down by the Volunteer Regulations, and of that number about ninety per cent. are drilled men. But there is good reason to expect that this number can easily be increased to 800, without trenching on the recruiting ground of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, or interfering in the least with the prospects of the corps.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3 p. m.
Band, B. V. R., Apollo-bunder, 6 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.
Wilson's Circus, 9 p.m.
Indian Circus, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 21st:—Argo (s). from Newport. Yesterday:—Friary (s). from Barrow Inverness.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Henry Ba'ckow (s), for Bussora; Rajpootana (s), Calcutta Coast; Merka (s and Mecca (s), Zanzibar; and Monkseaton (s). Liverpool.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder to-day at 6 p.m.:—

Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppé.
Valse	La Source	Waldteufel.
Grand Selection	Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Quadrille	Herold	Strauss.
Galop	Hit and Miss	Hervé.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 18th inst. shows a decrease of Rs. 56,522 in earnings.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. Archibald Preston, the chief engineer of the steam-ship Newcomen, lying in the Prince's Dock, has reported the theft of a silver watch and a gold albert chain, of the value of Rs. 80, from his cabin, on Tuesday.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Krishnee, a woman aged 30 years. Deceased was the wife of a G. I. P. Railway policeman named Hurriba. She poisoned herself with opium on Tuesday owing to the death of her child. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A DRUNKEN SEAMAN.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, John Davis, a fireman on the s.s Rhosina, was charged with being absent without leave from his ship and assaulting the third engineer and the steward. It appears that on Tuesday the accused came on shore, and returning on board the worse for liquor, he assaulted the complainants without provocation. They did not, however, desire to press the charge. He was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour.

THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Cowasjee Dadabhoy, shunting master in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with committing a rash and negligent act by driving an engine in the Warree-bunder yard without permission on the 18th inst. and causing the death of Dhakoo Dhondoo, a railway porter. The case was postponed for hearing to the 30th inst., to enable the Railway Company to instruct their solicitor to conduct the prosecution. The prisoner was admitted to bail in a sum of Rs. 1,000 in his own recognizance and two sureties for Rs. 500 each.

A YOUNG PROFLIGATE.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Ryan, Kaikobad Cursetjee Rao, a young Parsee, lately employed by William Watson and Co., army agents, was charged with the theft of Rs. 6,200 from his uncle Jamsetjee Erachjee Rao. This amount was kept in currency notes by the complainant, a well-to-do merchant, living in Parsee Bazaar, in his room, in a large cupboard, the key of which was for safety placed in another cupboard, which in its turn was locked, the key being placed on top of it. About a month ago, having occasion to go to the cupboard in which the money was kept, the complainant noticed a number of notes scattered about the shelves, and on investigating he found that no less an amount than Rs. 6,200 had been removed. Suspicion fell on the accused, who was leading an irregular life, and he was accused of the theft; but he strenuously denied all knowledge of it, and for the time nothing further was said about the matter. Later the same day he wrote to his uncle confessing that he had taken the money. The police were communicated with, but he had absconded. He was arrested the next morning at the Byculla railway station. He then made a clean breast of the matter. It appeared that he had stolen the money, and dissipated it in the course of a few days in riotous living. He paid a visit to a certain bar-room in the Fort one night, where he spent his money most liberally, and was so taken up with the barmaid that he made her a present of Rs. 900, giving her a cheque for the amount on the Saungnai Bank. At another place of the kind he presented the barmaid with Rs. 600, and the next night spent Rs. 240 at an ice-cream shop. But he was not altogether reckless; to counterbalance all this princely liberality, he had laid by Rs. 25 in the Government Savings Bank. Before the magistrate yesterday Kaikobad sought to excuse his offence by the general statement that "love is blind," and the particular assertion that he had taken the money because he did not care to see it hoarded up when it might be profitably spent. Mr. Superintendent MacDermott, who prosecuted, applied for a week's remand in order to make further inquiries. He asked the magistrate if he would make any order as to the Rs. 900 which was given to the barmaid in the Fort. The woman, it was said, had retired from business, and had bought a carriage and horse with the money. She had, however, promised to make restitution if ordered to do so. Mr. Ryan said he would make no order at present regarding this matter, and adjourned the case to the 29th inst. It is said that another young Parsee, who has since absconded to Goa, helped the accused to get rid of a portion of his plunder.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT—APRIL 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following, among other matters, were heard before his lordship:—

RE ANANDRAO JUGONNATH VURDAY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE W. M. MCKENZIE.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of an opposing creditor, applied for a postponement of the hearing on the ground that some of the witnesses had not been served with summonses. The Commissioner directed that the summonses should be served as soon as possible.

RE THUCKER DEWJEE NANJEE.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, which was granted.

RE NUSSERWANJEE PESTONJEE WADIA.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE RAMCHANDER SOONDERJEE.

Mr. Mankar made a similar application in this case, which was granted.

RE MEMON HAROON JACOB.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, was granted his discharge.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

A NEW programme was produced at Wilson's Circus last night which served to show how inexhaustible is the fund of amusement which Mr. Wilson provides for his patrons. The change was thorough and complete, making the entertainment appear as different as possible from that which was given on the previous evening. The programme was full of novelties, the principal attractions being the graceful bicycle riding of Mdlle. Franzini, the grotesque eccentricities of the Moxon brothers, the slack rope performances of Mdlle. Selma and the barebacked riding of Archie O'Brien, who is an old favourite in Bombay. Mr. Madigan introduced the Australian horse Abdullah, which performed a number of tricks in a manner that suggested that it was endowed with something more than animal instinct and sagacity. The programme comprised also the usual number of laughable and ludicrous incidents.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE RIPON MEMORIAL.

THE *Jam-i-Jamshed* suggests that now that the Ripon Memorial fund has gone up to more than a lakh and a half, with every prospect of an increase in the amount, a meeting of the subscribers should be called at an early date in the Town Hall under the presidency of H. H. the Gaekwar. We are sure, says the *Jame*, that this worthy prince, who is fortunately near at hand, will not refuse the invitation. "The only thing for the meeting will be, after making up their mind to build a technical college in Bombay, to send a deputation to Lord Reay, soliciting the assistance of Government for the purpose. We should ask Government to contribute as much as we ourselves collect, and to grant a free site for the building and a handsome monthly sum for working expenses."

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

By the presentation of its very able address to Lord Reay the Presidency Association has attracted some attention to its work. But we are afraid our objects will not be served by the simple submission of our grievances to the authorities nor by the presentation of addresses. For such purposes we had two associations, one of which has already given up the ghost, while the other is on the verge of doing so. As a means, therefore, of keeping alive our political zeal we may suggest the advisability of publishing a monthly or a quarterly English journal embodying the work of the association and containing papers written by experienced natives, on the requirements of the country and its people, the condition of the ryot, revenue, village education, and such like topics. We earnestly invite the attention of those concerned to this suggestion.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 11th of April, there were 341 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 41 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 320 deaths, and the death-rate was 38·5 per thousand. There were 9 deaths from smallpox, 96 from cholera, 95 from fevers, 21 from tetanus, and 4 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—3 Non-Asiatics, 15 Mixed Races, 235 Hindus, 88 Muhammadans, and 0 of other races.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

THE following is a complete list, compiled from the registers at Lloyd's, of the vessels in the Russian Imperial Navy, with their names, the distribution of them, their nature, and in the most importan cases their armour, the number and calibre of their guns, the horse-power, and the displacement or tonnage. The list includes all vessels of every description registered up to the beginning of this year.

The following vessels are not allotted to any particular station:—

Peter the Great, turret ship, with 14in. of armour at waterline, eight guns, four of them 12in., four 4-pounders, 8,258-horse power, and 9,665 tons displacement.

Dmitri Donskoi, cruiser, 7in. armour at waterline, 16 guns, two 8in. and 146in., 7,000 horse 5,796 tons.

Vladimir Monomakh, cruiser, 7in. armour at waterline, 16 guns, four 8in. and 12 6in., 7,000-horse, and 5,796 tons.

Admiral Tchitchagoff, seagoing turret ship, 9in. of armour at waterline, two 11in. guns, 2,060-horse, and 3,492 tonnage.

Admiral Spiridoff, sea-going turret ship, 6in. of armour at waterline, two 11in. guns, 2,007-horse, and 3,492 tonnage.

Admiral Greig, sea-going turret ship, with 4½in. of armour at waterline, three 11in. guns, 2,031-horse, and 3,461 tonnage.

Admiral Lazareff, sea-going turret ship, with 4½in of armour at waterline, three 11in. guns, 2,004-horse and 3,461 tonnage.

Admiral Popoff, circular ironclad, with 16in. of armour at waterline, two 12in. guns, 3,066 horse, and 3,550 tonnage.

The following six vessels, which were not completed at the end of last year, come under this class. The first three, it will be seen, are in all respects alike. The thickness of the armour is in each case given as at the waterline.

Catherine II., cruiser, 15in. to 16in. armour, 13 guns, six of them 12in. and seven 6in., 9,000-horse, 10,800 tons displacement.

Tchesma, cruiser, 15in. to 16in. armour, 13 guns, six 12in. and seven 6in., 9,000-horse, and 10,800 tonnage.

Sinope, cruiser, 15in. to 16in. armour, 13 guns, six 12in. and seven 6in., 9,000-horse, and 10,800 tons.

Rynda, cruiser, 1½in. armour, 11 guns, eight 6in. and three 5in., 3,000-horse, and 2,950 tons.

Admiral Nakhimoff, cruiser, 8in. to 10in. armour, 14 guns, four 9in. and ten 6in., 8,000-horse, and 7,781 tons.

Alexander II., cruiser, 14in. armour, 14 guns, two of them 12in., four 9in., and eight 6in., 8,000-horse and 8,632 tons.

Thus it will be seen that the vessels that have no station allotted to them are four seagoing turret ships, eight cruisers, and one circular ironclad, with an aggregate of 130 guns, 79,426-horse power, and a total tonnage of 90,426. Six of the turret ships, carrying 78 guns, 46-000-horse, and 51,763 tons displacement are not yet completed.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The fleet stationed on the Baltic contains the following ironclad frigates:—

Savastopol (no details given).

Petropavlovsk, 4½in. armour (number and calibre of guns not stated), 2,808-horse power, and 6,040 tons displacement.

Kniaz Pojarski, 4½in. armour, 10 guns, eight of them 8in. and two 6in., 2,835-horse, 4,505 tons.

Minin, 7in. armour, 16 guns four 8in. and 12 6in., 5,290-horse, and 5,940 tons.

It may be noticed here that the following four ships of the Admiral series, Greig, Lazareff, Spiridoff, and Tchitchagoff, which have been already mentioned, are sometimes reckoned part of the Baltic Fleet.

Three iron floating batteries:—Pervenetz, 4½-in. armour, 15 guns, ten 8in., four 6in., and one 9in., 1,067-horse, and 3,227 tons.

Netron-Menia, 4½in. armour, 14 8in. guns, 1,632-horse, and 3,340 tons.

Kreml, 6in. armour, 14 8in. guns, horse power and displacement not mentioned.

Four double turret monitors:—

Smertch, 4½in. armour, two 9in. guns, 785-horse, 1,520 tons.

Tcharodeika, 4½in. armour, four 9in. guns, 785-horse, and 1,880 tons.

Roussalka, 4½in. armour, four 9in. guns, 705-horse, and 1,880 tons.

Peter Veliki, details not given.

The following 10 single turret monitors each with five layers of 1in. plates and two 9in. guns.

Latnik, 1,515-horse, 490 tons.
Bronenossetz, 1,380-horse, 480 tons.
Ouragan, 1,415-horse, 432 tons.
Tiphon, 1,666-horse, 430 tons.
Lava, 1,590-horse, 335 tons.
Peroun, 1,550-horse, 338 tons.
Streletz, 1,430-horse, 444 tons.
Edinoroz, 1,406 horse, 460 tons.
Koldoun, 1,666-horse, 480 tons.
Veshtchoun, 1,450-horse, 530 tons.

Two ironclad corvettes, of which one, the Alexander Nevski, has no details given; the other is General-Admiral, 6in. armour, six guns, four 8in. and two 6in., 6,300-horse, and 4,600 tons.

Four screw men-of-war, Imperator Nikolai, Sinop, Tzessarevitch, and Retvizan, of which no details are given.

Four screw frigates Svetlana, Peresvet, Osliabia, and Gromoboy.

Eleven corvettes, with details only given in the case of one Vitiaz, 1½in. armour, 10 6in. guns, 3,000-horse, and 2,950 tons.

The other ten are Boyarin, Voyevoda, Griden, Bayan, Kalevala, Bogatyr, Variaz, Gilisk, Krasnaia Gorka, and Askold.

Six clippers—Gaidamak, Vsadnim, Jeutchong, Almaz, Izoumroud, and Yahhont.

One frigate, Gerzog Edinburgsky, with 6in. of armour, 10 6in. guns, 5,222-horse power, 4,602 tonnage.

Four paddle frigates, Rurik, Olaf, Smely, Khratry.

Four steam yachts, Derjava, Shtandart, Alexandria, and Strelna.

Four steam vessels, Wladimir, Solombala, Volga, and Dnieper.

Eight yachts, Koroleva-Victoria, Zabara, Nicsa, Volna, Kostia, Tzarevna, Golooboka, and Marevo.

Four lighters, Ouvalen, Kadet, Gorlitza, and Julia.

One screw transport, Artelstchik.

Three screw schooners, Bakan, Compas, and Sextan.

Twenty-one iron screw gunboats:—Opyt, Priboy, Marevo, Coptchik, Vedma, Korshoun, Stchit, Grom, Sneg, Kartetch, Zyb, Molnia, Ouliv, Rossa, Bouian, Likhatch, Khvat, Zabiaka, Toltcheia, Osseter, and Tresk.

Six screw gunboats:—Prokaznik, Eris, Booroon, Tootcha, Vikhr, and Doid.

Thirteen paddle vessels:—Neva, Ladoga, Ilmen Nevka, Yastreb, Onega, Kourier, Rabotnik, Ijora, Stavinka, Peterbourg, Ermolov, Artillerist.

Eleven screw vessels:—Vestovoy, Razsylny, Mekhanik, Lotsman, Koldounchik, Lot, Laz, Samovar, Flugarka, Veliki-Kniaz-Wladimir, and Veliki-Kniaz-Alexis.

One sailing vessel, Peter Veliki; one clipper, Djigity; three schooners, Zorkaia, Straj, and Tchassovoi.

Fifteen steamboats:—Brigitovka, Pojarni, Koptchik, Kretchet, Gagary, Lebed Lastotchka, Tchaika Nirok, Dagmar, Shootka, Ptitchka, Oodatcha, Minor, and Fontanka.

Five floating lights;—Kalbodegroonsky, Revelsteinsdy, Londonsky, Elaginsky, and Bosshago-Farvatera.

Seven clippers:—Kreisser, Naiesdnik, Rasboinik, Strelok, Plastoon, Vestnik, and Oprichnik

Two cruisers:—Afrika, and Zabiaka

Ninety torpedo boats:—Vsriv, Aist, Akoola, Albatros Bakas, Bomba, Boolava Belooga, Vorobei, Varona, Voron, Galka, Glookhar, Gorlitza, Gracth, Gooss, Delphin, Drackon, Drosd, Diatel, Javoronok, Joovav, Zmejia, Ziablik, Ivolga, Indiovk, Cacadoo, Kambalal, Canareika, Karas, Kasatka, Colibri, Konoplianka, Koptchik, Kopje, Korioushka, Kretchet, Crocodil, Kookooshka, Kooriza, Kooropatka Lastotchka, Lebed, Leshtch, Losos, Loock, Malinovka, Metch, Nalim, Nviock, Orel, Osetr, Pavlin, Palitza, Pelikan, Perepel, Piskar, Plotva, Podorojnik, Popoogai, Prashtkh, Petvokh Raketa, Riabtchik, Salamandra, Samopal, Sardinka, Sviristel, Selezen, Seld, Sig, Skat, Skvoretz, Suigir, Sova, Sokol, Solovei, Som, Strela, Soodak, Teterev, Oogor, Oodav, Ooj, Ootka, Fasan, Filin, Forel, Chameleon, Tzaplia, Tchaika, Shtik, Jadro, and Jastreb.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.

One circular ironclad. Novgorod, 9in. armour, two 11in. guns, 2,000-horse, and 2,490 tons.

The circular ironclad, Admiral Popoff, mentioned above in the unlotted class, is sometimes reckoned as part of the Black Sea Fleet.

Two monitors, each with 3½in armour:—Nikopol, 101 horse and 275 tons; and Sistovo, 80-horse and 384 tons.

Four screw corvettes:—Lvitza, Pamiat-Mercuria, Yastreb, and Sokol.

Seven screw schooners:—Pitzunda, Psesonape, Tuapse, Kelassoury, Soukson, Ingoul, and Redaut-Kale.

Four screw transport schooners:—Elborouss, Bambory, Don, and Salgir.

Three steam yachts:—Livadia, Tigre, and Standart.

Twenty-four steam vessels:—Taman, Kazbeck, Tourok, Soulin, Inkerman, Tchatyrdag, Prout, Penderaclia, Akkarman, Batiooshka, Boltoon, Bratetf, Dotchka, Golooboitchik, Matooshka, Rodimoy, Sestritza, Meteor, Brestovatz, Ablanovo, Bogot, Merop, Ericlik, and Galvaner.

Two tenders, Boug and Berezan; one screw transport, Voyn; two steam schooners, Novorossiysk and Abin; one schooner, Conetz; one steamboat, Boviook Dore; two barges, Zimnitza and Petroshani; five floating lights, Adjigiolsky, Beglitsky, Pestchanyeh-Ostravoy, Kertchensky, and Toozlinsky.

Fourteen torpedo boats:—Tcherepakha, Bitchek, Karabine, Kephal, Chijik, Soroko, Sterliad, Strauss, Shtcheglensk, Shtchooka, Jashtcheritza, Skoombria, Sooltanka, and Scorpion.

THE ZIBERIAN FLOTILLA.

Four screw gunboats:—Morge, Gornostal, Sobol, and Nerpa.

Five steam vessels:—America, Amoor, Booksir, Polza and Oospekh.

Six schooners:—Yermak, Toungus, Aleout, Vostok Strelok, and Farwater.

Two screw transports, Yaponetz and Mandjur; two lighters, Konegda and Sonifun; one clipper, Abrek; two transports, Irtish and Baikal; one gunboat, Sivootch: three steamboats, Nadejda, Palvo, and Kit; one steam tug, Sahalin.

THE CASPIAN FLOTILLA.

Three screw schooners:—Persianin, Khivinetz, and Bukharetz.

Three screw gunboats:—Tuelen, Sekira, and Pishtchal.

Nine steamers:—Ural, Nass-Edin-Shah, Derbent, Koura, Bakon, Krasnovodsk, Bourlak, Araks, and Tchikishliar.

Nine transports:—Kazak, Astrabad, Aist, Kolpik, Tchaika, Martishka, Baklan, Nirok, and Gagara.

Three schooners:—Komar, Moukha, and Lotzman.

Four boats:—Provorny, Legky, Bistry, and Skory; and three floating lights, Amooradessky, Krasnovodask, and Tchistobansky.

THE ARAL FLOTILLA.

Five steamers.—Perovski, Syr-Daria, Aral, Tashkent, Samarkand.

One screw boat:—Obroutchev.

THE WHITE SEA FLOTILLA.

Two screw schooners—Polar Star and Samoyed.

One steamer, Kouznetchikha.

THE VOLUNTEER FLEET.

There are also the following vessels in the Russian Volunteer Fleet:—

Nijni Novgorod (late Saxonia, s.), brig, of 1,817 net and 2,672 gross tonnage, built at Greenock in 1857, of 300-horse.

Petersburg (late Thuringia, s.), brig, of 1,738 net and 2,897 gross tonnage, 650 nominal and 2,600 effective horsepower. This vessel was built at Greenock in 1870.

Rossija (late Holsatia, s.), brig, of 2,012 net and 3,156 gross tonnage, 500 nominal and 2,000 effective horse-power. This vessel was also built at Greenock in 1868.

Vladivostock, schooner, 678 net and 1,200 gross tonnage, 160 nominal and 800 effective horse-power, built at Renfrew in 1880.

Yaroslavl, barque, 1,203 net and 2,005 gross tonnage, 600 nominal and 2,400 effective horse-power, built at La Seyne in 1880.

Two cruisers, Europa and Asia.

THE RUSSIAN NAVAL POSITION IN THE BLACK SEA.

A NAVAL correspondent contributes to the *Times* an interesting article on the Russian naval position in the Black Sea and the probable aspect of a war. Considering the question as to how Russia should be attacked in order to create dissensions favourable to English arms in Afghanistan, he says that the only point about Russia really vulnerable to a British naval attack is her Black Sea shore. We should here be operating on the flank of her communications, and could do much to prevent the despatch of reinforcements and supplies to the front. The correspondent goes on to say:—The easiest route by which troops could be sent from Russia to support an advance upon Afghanistan is clearly the Black Sea and Transcaucasian Railway. The converging railways of Central and Southern Russia easily admit of the concentration of troops at Sebastopol, Odessa, and Nicolaieff, from which places they could be conveyed to Poti and Batoum in little more than 48 hours. The railway journey to Baku would occupy less than two days, and Michaelovski, on the opposite coast of the Caspian, the head of the Sarakhs route into Central Asia, is to be reached in 24 hours more. The weak point in this line of communication is the sea portion. It is open to the attack of a naval force, and in closing it up by the action of our fleet we should greatly assist the military movements in Afghanistan. By a close watch upon the Black Sea ports, even if no offensive operations were attempted, we should compel the Russians to send forward all their supplies by the long and circuitous route of the Volga. They have, it is true, a railway running from Southern Russia right into the heart of the country that separates the Black Sea from the Caspian, and thus protected, as it were from attack by sea. It is, however, of little or no use at present for military operations in Central Asia, terminating as it does at Vladikavkaz, between which place and Tiflis, on the Poti-Baku Railway, there is on the one hand the insurmountable barrier of the great Caucasian range of mountains and between it and Petrovsk on the Caspian Sea, there are on the other more than 160 miles of hill country almost destitute of roads. It is evident, then, that the objective of our attack upon Russia in case of war should be, as it was on the last occasion, her southern shores, just as it would have been had we gone to war with her a few years ago over the San Stefano Treaty. The attendant circumstances, however, are widely different now from what they were then. In the first place, Turkey holds the portals of the Black Sea and whereas before she would have been fighting on our side, it is a question now whether we might not have to force our way up the Dardanelles and Bosphorus in order to reach the enemy beyond; and, secondly, the naval strength of Russia has much increased of late years and she is able both to attack and to defend.

During the late war with Turkey, the command of the Black Sea was held by the latter, through its ironclad fleet, and to reverse this condition of affairs on the next outbreak of hostilities between them has been the constant care of the Russians ever since. The reader is probably little aware of what has already been done in this respect and the efforts still in progress. Nicolaieff and Sebastopol are two great naval strongholds that may be considered invulnerable to attack. At each of these places there are ship-building establishments of the first class, and the Russians have now upon the stocks three ironclads intended to overmatch, in point of armament and armour, the most formidable vessels of the British Navy. Very suggestive of Russia's evil designs upon Turkey are the names given to these ships—Catherine II., Sinope, and Tchesmeh, the last two those of naval victories over the Turks, and the first that of the Russian monarch in whose reign the first great inroad was made upon the power of the Turks in Europe. The Catherine II., the vessel building at Nicolaieff, will be ready for launching in about six months. As she is to draw 27ft. of water when fully equipped, and there is but 18ft. in certain parts of the river, not much more than the shell of the vessel will be constructed at Nicolaieff, the armour being subsequently placed and the engine-room fitted up at Sebastopol. To insure her against accidents in floating down the river, owing to her great dimensions and the narrow width of the channel, a very original feature about the launch will be that of placing her in a box. The Tchesmeh and Sinope are both being built at Sebastopol. As neither of these ships can possibly be completed for at least two years, they need not be taken into account in speaking of the chances of war at the present time. Later on, however, their presence in the Black Sea will give Russia a most formidable position in those waters, as a glance at the following particulars will show:—The vessels are to be all alike. Their length is 364ft., and beam 72ft. Two sets of engines will be placed on board, each capable of developing 11,000 horse-power. The armour round the battery is to be 24 inches thick, and the armament is to consist of six 60-ton guns and ten 25-centimetre Krupps. The latter are being made in Russia on the Krupp system, but of somewhat greater length than usual with guns of that calibre. All the material used in the construction of these ships is being produced in Russia, even to the steel armour. Apart from these vessels on the stocks, Russia has her two "Popoffkas," which, however, would never show outside Odessa, and may therefore be considered but as two circular forts forming a portion of the defences of that place. Then come the vessels of the Black Sea Steam Navigation Company, some 20 in number, useful for transport service, advice boats, and as light cruisers against merchant ships. All these vessels can be armed at short notice with light Krupp guns, and the swiftest of them are fitted for the conveyance of small torpedo-boats. The craft are hoisted to side davits, the torpedoes being carried inboard, and then, on reaching the point at which an attack is to be delivered, they are lowered into the water, and receive their weapons. Of the small torpedo craft there are at least 60 at the present time in the Black Sea. Quite half of them, however, are but mere open launches, fitted only for the use of spar torpedoes; the others carry Whiteheads.

The most formidable feature of Russian naval strength in the Black Sea is undoubtedly the six first class sea-going torpedo vessels she possesses. These are vessels capable of steaming 1,000 miles on end, and can thus keep the sea on their own account for days together. They carry four Whitehead torpedoes each, besides Nordenfelt guns, and when necessary can steam at very high rates of speed.

At Kertch, as well as at Nicolaieff and Sebastopol, establishments now exist for the construction and repair of torpedo boats, and large quantities of material are being prepared at each of these places ready for building with despatch a number of boats at once when the special form of craft has been decided upon. Kertch, it may be remarked, is now very strongly fortified, and, what with the stationary mines, it would be no easy matter to force a passage into the Azof. It is not only, however, the torpedo boats just mentioned with which our ships in the Black Sea would have to contend. Russia has a great many more torpedo boats in the Baltic, and these can be transported at any time to Sebastopol or Nicolaieff by means of the railway between the two seas.

The coast defence service has been highly developed of late years in the Black Sea. At Kertch, for the defence of the narrow channel, as at Cronstadt, several Lay torpedoes are kept in store, with which practice is continually carried on. Every harbour, too, has its organized system of stationary mines. Large quantities of material have been prepared and placed at each port in readiness for blocking the approaches at the shortest notice. The mines are all prepared, even to the charging, the moorings cut to the length required, &c., and nothing left but the priming to be done at the last moment. All the mines and their parts are numbered, and to insure efficiency the men of the various torpedo corps have constant practice in placing and removing them. The favourite mine of the Russians is the automatic electro-contact mine known as the Hertz torpedo. It was used with some success during the last war with the Turks, and the Russians appear to place great reliance upon it, as they have had a very large number of them made, and they form the backbone of all the harbour defence. It is an electrical torpedo in which the circuit is closed with a number of small batteries. These last are not in working order, the fluid being contained in glass vials projecting from the upper part of the torpedo. Broken by the shock of contact, the fluid reaches the plates of the battery and the explosion of the mine follows. These torpedoes, however, can be removed without much danger, as was proved by the Turkish operations at Sulina.

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF THE MARTINI-HENRY.

A FIELD OFFICER writes in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The failure of the Martini-Henry and the Gardner in critical moments has unquestionably not only caused the unnecessary death of many a British soldier, but has also made the defeats inflicted on the Arabs less terrible and crushing than they otherwise would have been, thereby necessitating more fighting and consequent delay, which eventually will enormously increase the labours and hardships of the campaign, with its corresponding death roll. The Martini-Henry was condemned by practical and scientific riflemen from the moment of its appearance. It was jocularly dubbed the M. M, (Miserable Malformation) years ago at Wimbledon, where men, even in the leisurely quiet of target shooting, soon learned its vexatious eccentricities, to say nothing of its want of accuracy at long ranges. The arrangement of the leverages on the ejector were so flagrantly bad that even the official mind could not blind itself to the defects, and, after much expense in tinkering, the action stands in that condition which is best described in the words of a war correspondent:—"It is certain that from 5 to 25 per cent. of the rifles will jam after firing one or two rounds." The ammunition is so glaringly fragile that the veriest tiro at once recognizes its weakness. But, despite this and the general feebleness of the arm, the authorities have gone on for years turning out these wretched abortions by tens of thousands, wilfully blinding themselves to the fact that the rifle, as a rifle, has invariably been ignominiously beaten at Wimbledon in competitions such as the "Duke of Cambridge's," while the rifle that almost always wins this honourable trophy was in existence while our soldiers still had the old Suider. This is no new revelation. Even the official mind, swathed in routine and bound with red tape, had finally grasped the fact that our army was badly armed. During the last two years Enfield experts (heaven save the term!) have been busily engaged experimenting in order to invent that which had been already invented some twenty years ago. And after much labour and expense they have, I believe, produced a barre that will shoot about as well as the rifle that has stood at the top of the tree at Wimbledon during the past dozen years. But, alas! rifles cannot be manufactured like nursery-pins. Tommy Atkins, therefore, must perforce be content with his Miserable Malformation, until such time as cloudless horizon will enable the improved rifle to be manufactured and issued. Meanwhile, we must earnestly hope that we may be spared a conflict with a civilized foe, armed with mitrailleuses which may not be as accommodating as our own machine guns, which decline to be engines of destruction at the critical moment.

But, Sir, who is to be held responsible for these defects, and what will it avail to mourn over the sins of our officials? As with our navy, so with our army. The human material is magnificent, the mechanical a disgrace to this great nation.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

During the absence of the Govr-Genl in Council from Calcutta, the Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Mily Dept at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Home Dept which is left at Calcutta.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to direct that H E's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieut-Govr of the Punjab.

Sir Charles Grant, K C S I, is permitted to resign H M's B C S, from 22nd Feb 1885.

The Hon' A T Maclean, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is permitted to resign H M's B C S, from 13th Feb 1885.

The services of Surg F C Chatterjee, Civil Surg, Prome, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

Mr C A Wilkins, CS, Offg Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Appellate Side, has been confirmed in that appointment by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, from 29th ult, vice Mr J Crawford, CS.

M J Hurst, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, 2nd grade, in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, 5th class, during the absence on furlough of Mr F A Naylor, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col F W Grant, Asst Commr, 1st class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, to officiate as Inspr-Genl of Police, Jails, Registration, and Stamps in those Dists during the absence on furlough of Lieut-Col C T Lane, or until further orders.

The services of the Revd W Ellison, M A, a Chaplain on the Benl Estabt, are placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse, from the 28th Feb, 1885:—

1st Regiment—Lieut G K Daly, Sqdn Officer and Offg Sqdn Comdr, to be Adjt, vice Capt A G A Durand, who vacates on promotion. Lieut Daly will continue to officiate as Sqdn Comdr; Lieut L Herbert, Offg Sqdn Officer and Offg Sqdn Comdr, to officiate as Adjt, vice Lieut J B Edwards, retransferred to the 2nd Regt; and Lieut F C Grant, Offg Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr, vice Lieut Herbert.

2nd Regiment—Lieut J B Edwards, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as Adjt, vice W A Watson, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept; Mr Ney Elias, Offg Pol Agent of the 3rd class, is, on return from furlough, posted as British Jt Commr of Ledakh, from 20th Feb 1885; Lieut A B Mayne, 1st Battn, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt, is appointed to officiate as Sqdn Officer, on probation, of the 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, vice Lieut E E Robertson, granted an extension of furlough, from 8th April, 1885; Lieut E C B Cotgrave, 5th Bom N I, is appointed to officiate as Sqdn Officer, 2nd Regt, Central India House, vice Lieut Hugh Daly, from the date of assuming charge; and Mr F L Petre, CS, is appointed to officiate as a Pol Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as 1st Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India.

The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, from 5th Feb 1885, consequent on the retirement from the service of Col J T Bushby, Depy Commr of the 1st Class:—Lieut-Col H C A Szczepauski, Depy Commr 2nd class and offg in teh 1st class, to be a Depy Commr of the 1st class; Lieut-Col K J L Mackenzie, Depy Commr, 3rd class and offg in the 2nd class, to be a Depy Commr of the 2nd class; Colonel D W Laughton, Asst Commr 1st class and Offg Depy Commr of the 3rd class, to be a Depy Commr of the 3rd class; Mr H S Nicholetts, Asst Commr, 2nd Class, and offg in the 1st class, to be an Asst Commr of the 1st class; and Lieut-Col R S Thompson, Asst Commr, 3rd class and offg in 2nd class, to be an Asst Commr of the 2nd class.

The services of Mr J D Rees, Mad C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St George, from 2nd Mar 1885.

The services of Col T G Clarke, Commr of Coorg, which were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept by the Home Dept in their Notification No. 278 of the 10th Dec 1884, are replaced at the disposal of that Dept from 2nd Mar 1885.

Lieut H T Loch, Wing Officer, 1st Regt, Benl Infy, was employed on special duty under the Foreign Dept from the 25th Mar to the 14th Apl, 1885, both days inclusive.

Lieut Loch's services are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept from 15th Apl 1885.

Lieut H S P Davis, Asst Commr, Punjab, was employed on special duty under the Foreign Dept from 23rd Mar to the 12th Apl 1885, both days inclusive.

Lieut Davies' services are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Govt from 13th Apl 1885.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr F H Hamnett, Mad C S, having been appointed Asst Accountant-Genl, Madras, received charge of his duties after noon on the 1st Apl 1885.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col T R Davidson, B S C, to be an Asst Adjt-Genl on the estabt vice Col A P Palmer, who has resigned the appointment dated 9th Apl 1885.

Punjab Frontier Force—3rd Punjab Cavalry—Lieut E Inglis, Sqdn Officer and Offg Adjt to be Adjt vice Capt W Lambert who has vacated on promotion.

East India Raily Volr R C—Color-Sergt James Somerville to be Lieut.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Col H E Waller B S C, Dist Supdt, of Police, 1st grade, Benl, (p a) for 1 year and 91 days; Capt and Brevet Maj T L Lewis B S C Sub-Asst Commy-Genl, 1st class, (m c) from 20th Mar 1885 (This cancels G. G. O. No 157 of 1885.) Capt C E W Macdonald, BSC, Sqdn, Officer, 6th the Prince of Wales's Benl Cavy (p a) for 2 years from 14th Nov 1884. (This cancels the furlough granted to him in G G O No. 516 of 1884) Capt S B Beatson, BSC, Sqdn Officer, 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Lancers, (m c) for 182 days (This cancels the furlough granted to him in G G O No. 91 of 1885); Maj V C Fisher, R A, Commy of Ordnance, 1st class (m c) for 182 days; Surg C W S Deakin, (m c) for 182 days. (This cancels the furlough granted to him in G G O No 146 of 1885) Lieut-Col E Temple, BSC, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, Maywar Bheel Corps, is granted an extension of furlough (p a) from the 22nd Dec 1884.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut-Col G R Gibbs, Benl BSC, (m c) for 6 months, Maj G Strahan, R E, (p a) for 6 months. Maj G T Maitland, BSC (m c) for 6 months. Col G J Pasley, BSC, is permitted to reside in England under G G O No 209 of 1882.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—To be Surgeon-Major. Surgs D Wilkie, MB, W E B Moynan, MD, D P Macdonald, MD, O Baker, and F W Wright, MB. Dated 1st Apl 1885.

The undermentioned officers retire from the service, subject to H M's approval:—Col H J Barton BSC, Bgde Surg Sarkies Michael Shircore. Dated 21st Mar 1885.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj and Bt Lieut-Col B Blood, R E is appointed to the M W D as Exec Engr, 4th grade, from 6th Apl 1885.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col J M Heywood, RE, Suptdg Engr 1st class, Ben, is temporarily transferred, in the interests of the public service, to the Punjab, and appointed to officiate as Chief Engr of Irrigation and Jt Secy to that Govt in the P-W D

Messrs E J Keelan, Exec Engr 3rd grade, and R C Dyson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, are transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the establt under the Govt of Benl to that under the Director-Genl of Railways.

Mr A J Hughes, Exec Engr, 1st grade, Benl, is appointed to officiate as Supdtg Engr in Benl, with temporary rank in the 3rd class, from 9th Apl 1885.

The services of Mr M R Lackersteen, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, British Burma, temporarily posted to State Railways, Madras, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director-Genl of Railways.

Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

Dr. R. JANSZ, M. B., etc.,

Formerly of Drs. Engler and Jansz, Oculists, Aurists, Specialists, Consulting and Operating Surgeons.

19 or 5, Hornby Row, Fort,
Opposite the General Post Office.
Hours of attendance—7-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of coure we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completly recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who oes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec. 3, 1883.*

MATHERAN PINTO LODGE IS TO LET for this Season. Accommodations—Drawing and Dining rooms, two Bedrooms, two Dressing and two Bathrooms situated very near to Artist Point, beautiful view. Apply to the Manager of Pinto's Hotel.

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WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

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COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796,
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
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BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
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AND BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE
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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
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PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
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OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs. 350
Do.	40	do.	„ 750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		„ 1,200
Do.	8 do.	500 do.	„ 1,200
Do.	20 do.	500 do.	„ 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
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NSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
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IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

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AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

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Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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Beware of mitations exposed for sale in the Indian Basars

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HAVE FOR SALE, and are prepared to receive orders for the following of new and improved designs:—

Folding Cots with mattress and mosquito curtains complete;- canvas swinging cots on stand with mattress and mosquito curtains complete; tape and netting hammocks; travellers canvas bags; canvas water hose, cured; canvas sunblinds, weather cloths, paulins and wagon sheets; folding easy chairs; camp chairs and stools; warrant officers canvas cots; seamen's canvas hammocks and bags; tents and canvas articles and flags of all descriptions.

Boats built with rowing and sailing gear complete for harbour service. Price-lists by application.

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DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

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	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsic's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	
Heidsic 's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	Rs. 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 48 0	..
Dry Elite	„ 48 0	„ 50 0
First Quality Dry	„ 40 0	„ 42
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Leibfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 26 0	„ ..
Rudesheimer	„ 26 0	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 30 0	„ 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 16 0
Niersteiner	„ ..	„ 16 0
Hochheimer	„ ..	„ 19 0
Brauneberger	„ 16 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch	„ ..	„ 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 19 0	„ 22 0
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Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Steinberger	„ 2 0	„ 32 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
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From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	...
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Haut Sauterne	„ 22 0	...
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From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
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Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
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F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	–
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	„ 25 0	–
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	„ 30 0	–
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 36 0	...
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WHISKY.		
Non Accord	Rs. 22 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	„ 20 0	...
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		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs 4 4
Pilsener Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Lagerbier	„ 5 0	„ ...
Kaiser Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ..
Romford Light Bitter Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
India Pale Ale	„ 5 0	„ 3 8

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	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	„ 30 0	..
Italian Vermouth	„ 18 0	...
Do. do. Superior	„ 20 0	...
Do. do. Finest	„ 21 0	...
Resi Italian Oil, (Flutes)	„ ...	„ 6 0
Do. do. Pints	„ ..	„ 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	„ 14 0	...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	„ 15 0	...
Cherry Cordial	„ 15 0	...

	Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavi	Rs. 15 0
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Do. do. do., tins, First Swiss Brand.	„ 5 0
Do. d do „ Baby	„ 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
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Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2 4

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	Per large tin.	Per small tin
TruffelLeberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ..
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ ..
Cut Asparagus in Water	„ 1 6	„ 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	„ ..	„ ..
Red do. do.	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	„ 0 12	„ 0 7
Cellery	„ 0 14	„ 0 9
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs ..
Cellery	„ ..	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ 0 14	„ 0 8
Cut French Beans	„ ..	„ ...
Small Sausages	„ 1 6	„ ..

Nett Cash.

TERMS.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executions.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

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Bombay, 1st February

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VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
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WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
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I LIVED at the Great Western Hotel with my family for six weeks, and we were very comfortable. The rooms are clean, the food is good, and the Proprietor and his Manager are most civil and obliging.
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I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.
R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon A. M. D.

Mrs. Phillips, child, and self, stayed, at the Great Western Hotel for two days; were very well satisfied. Found the Manager and every one connected with the Hotel very obliging.
H. L. W. PHILLIPS, Major, Suffolk Regiment.

Comfortable and well-managed Hotel.
R. MACDONALD CHAMBERS, Colone, 24th Regiment N. I.

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I fully endorse the above testimonial by Colonel Hughes. The Hotel is by far the best that I have ever stayed at in Bombay, and the attendance is particularly good.
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Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			per keg.
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Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
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Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W 1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

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Besides these there are two new light Engl Dog-carts and several second-hand LANDAU BROUGHAM, BAROUCHES, and VICTORIAS. Apply to

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headac relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems the body, you will provide yourself with that marvell remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late A Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLOR DYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medic Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—W embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upo the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better i imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under ou personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle

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Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,0
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,0 0,00
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	„ 3,750,

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,00
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	3,00

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TE ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOM Rates and other particulars can be obtained on applic

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